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FIRST EDITION

FATHER HYACINTHE.

His Arrival in New York Yesterday—How the Preacher Monk Looks, Acts, Speaks, and Deports Himself Generally.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

The great French pulpit orator whose bold protest against the Ultramontane tendencies which at present control his church, and even threaten to control the Ecumenical Council, is at present a guest of our city. Father Hyacinthe, whose departure for the United States was recently announced by cable, arrived yesterday in the French steamer Pereire, and now stays at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A number of visitors called there during the day to pay their respects to the great preacher, but only a few had the pleasure of being admitted. The Father was greatly fatigued by the voyage, and desired to retire at an early hour. Among those who had a protracted interview with him was a representative of the *Tribune*.

The conversation was partly of a private and personal character, and not suited for publication. Father Hyacinthe is, however, entirely frank about his intentions and his present situation. He desires it to be understood that he still is a Roman Catholic. He has never been, he says, an Ultramontane; is not now and never will be. But he denies that there is any reason for identifying Ultramontanism with the Catholic Church. He indulges the firm hope that the council will not, as is commonly anticipated, consolidate the Ultramontane theories and constitute them the creed of the Church; but that, on the contrary, it will leave the door wide open for those who, like himself, have been throughout life the devoted champions of a more liberal construction of the Catholic doctrines, and who in particular have defended the entire harmony between the Christian religion and the great achievements of the civilization of the nineteenth century. Father Hyacinthe expressly declares his full concurrence in the sentiments of Father Lacordaire, who died, according to his own words, "an impenitent liberal," and of Count Montalembert, who recently, from his sick bed, (which he expects to be soon his dying bed), sent a stirring letter to the "liberal priests and laymen of Germany," exhorting them to have courage, as without the courageous profession of the liberal Catholics, the "Church would soon be lost in the senseless triumph of a fanatical bigotism." Father Hyacinthe expresses his admiration of the wise and moderate words of the German bishops lately assembled at Fulda, which he thinks cannot fail to exert a most salutary influence. To the question what course of action he would pursue, if, as the common anticipation now is, the majority of the Bishops assembled in Rome should expressly sanction the ultra-Papal theories of the Roman See, and leave no room in the Church for any who utterly repudiate those theories, the Father replied that this question will not come up for consideration until the resolutions of the council shall be known. He has no fixed programme yet as to his movements in the United States. He has come over to see and to study the country of which he has been so long an ardent admirer. In his addresses he has often in masterly eloquence traced the greatness of this country to its open Bible and its popular and free religion, and he wants to see with his own eyes whether the actual picture corresponds with his idea. After a few weeks or months he expects to return to France; he may or may not go to the Ecumenical Council; beyond that no programme has been laid out for the future. But the true basis of his religious belief, on which he dwells with particular emphasis, is the belief in the divinity of Christ, in the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the excellence of the Christian civilization of the nineteenth century.

Father Hyacinthe is now in the prime of his manhood. He was born in 1827 at Orleans, studied at Pau, where his father was rector of the Academy. Having, at the age of eighteen, entered the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, he was, after four years of theological studies, ordained priest, and soon after called as Professor of Philosophy to the Seminary of Avignon. Later he became Professor of Theology at Nantes. After that he was for several years connected with the parish of Saint Sulpice in Paris. Feeling a vocation to the monastic life, he spent two years in the novitiate of the Carmelite Convent of Lyons, then joined that order, and at once produced a sensation by his brilliant sermons. He preached the Advent sermons at Bordeaux in 1863, the Lent sermons at Perigeux in 1864 and in the summer of the same year went to Paris, when at the Church of Madeleine, and later at Notre Dame, he achieved a great and brilliant success. Every successive year increased this success; and his reputation as one of the greatest living pulpit orators, not only of France but of the whole Christian world, was undisputed in any quarter. No great journal of the country or of Europe has failed to tell its readers about the brilliant oratory of Father Hyacinthe, and long before his bold protest filled the world with amazement, Father Hyacinthe's name was known in every part of the Christian world.

Father Hyacinthe, according to his own statements, has always been a Liberal, and opponent of Ultramontane theories. Now that his Liberalism has become so conspicuously known, the French papers, with what truth we have not yet learned, publish some interesting particulars about his Liberal beginnings. We find it stated that in the year 1862 Father Hyacinthe, on the invitation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the first time ascended the pulpit of the Church of St. Nizier, at Lyons, as substitute for Father Hermann, who enjoyed considerable fame as a preacher, but was then attacked by illness. Father Hyacinthe confined himself at first entirely within the limits of the instructions given him by his superiors; the commencement of his discourse was cold and unimpassioned, and failed to excite any enthusiasm in his audience; suddenly, however, he followed his own inspiration, and uttered an eloquent apostrophe on the want of brotherly love in the present assembly and in the Church, and on the universal selfishness which prevailed in its place. The latter portion of his discourse caused no little surprise, and was the subject of much comment. In a second sermon he announced quite plainly a preference for morality over dogma. "I have wandered over the world," he said, "and have everywhere found only germs of intelligence and atoms of understanding. I have entered the cloister and have there only met with abortive saints." The Archbishop of Lyons, Cardinal Bonald, heard this sermon preached, and was highly offended at it. In the first burst of his indignation he sent for Father Hyacinthe and forbade him to preach in any church of his diocese. The urgent representations of the highest society in Lyons induced him to withdraw this prohibition. He again sent for Father Hyacinthe, and in a mild and uncommonly forbearing manner put before him the harm he would do to the Church if he went on with his violent attacks upon it. Father Hyacinthe could not resist this friendly address, and promised to control himself in future. It was not until lately that he found himself unable to keep this promise any longer.

Father Hyacinthe's Revolution in Support of Freedom of Conscience—A Powerful Endorsement of the Monk.

M. L'Abbe Michon, of the diocese of Paris, has addressed a remarkable letter to Father Hyacinthe, in which he disputes the right of the Superior of the Carmelites to unfrock the learned preacher whose retirement from the order has lately occasioned so much excitement in the clerical circles of the Roman Catholic Church. He says:—

My Dear and illustrious Brother:—The day on which I wrote to you expressing my warm sympathy for your courage in maintaining in your person the liberty of the word of the Evangelists against the pretensions of the superior of your order as to what you ought to support or not to support in the pulpit of Notre Dame, I was far from foreseeing that this act, which does you honor, would be the object of such violent attacks from the religious press. You must expect obloquy; it is the portion of liberty in the world. You have, in truth, raised a tempest; it is the logic of passions, and these are implacable. I do not hope that I can bring back to a true notion of this subject the fanatics who stamp you as a renegade, as bad as Luther, at least as bad as Lamennais. We must leave such men to the shame of their profession. But we have among the clergy good men, with honorable and loyal natures, whom this furious clamor has arrayed against us. These men can be brought back to the truth. I shall never forget what the good Cardinal—one of the most intelligent and moderate archbishops—said to me many a time—"What a fault have we committed in the case of Lamennais! They have irritated him; they have driven him to extremes. The evil which his fall has caused could have been easily avoided."

I should have never thought that I should have to apply to Father Hyacinthe this judgment, so full of wisdom. You must have a powerful faith—a Christian courage—to resist martyrdom; not to be disturbed by the fury of those agents of insult who think they admirably serve the holy cause by running under foot the men who tread in the priesthood the slippery path of defection. As regards the men who can judge your conduct with indifference, these present the serious side of the question which your action has created; and this I would wish them to understand. When a priest is at once, as you are, a religious of an order and a preacher, there is a double authority to which he is subject. As a religious, he is subject to his superior; as a preacher, he is beholden to the bishop of the diocese in which he exercises his sacred office. The bishop has no authority to direct him in his monastic life, his superior cannot command him in his apostolic ministry. The doctrines of the conferences of Notre Dame are dependent on the Archbishop of Paris, and, when at the end of a station, the archbishop, ascending the pulpit, in his turn, ratifies the doctrines which have been adduced by the preacher, the latter, the humble interpreter of the bishop and his simple vicar, retires; the bishop alone is responsible before the Church. These are very simple ideas. Your superior has no longer the right to say to you, "You have preached in such and such a manner; I wish that you would not sustain such theories any longer—that you should renounce such tendencies." If he did that he is guilty of usurpation in the order of the hierarchy. A bishop is higher than the superior of an order. You have, then, by your couragious protest, maintained the liberty of the preacher and the rights of the Episcopal hierarchy. In that regard you have been eminently Catholic; and I doubt not that Rome, which has the ancient character of weighing these things maturely, does not understand the question in the true point of view. If you are wrong in this act which I see so much praised, it must be granted that the mission which is given to us in the pulpit does not depend any longer on the Episcopal hierarchy, but on the conventual authority. To tell you my mind freely, I do not think that the fathers of the forthcoming Council will approve of this upsetting of the hierarchical order in the Church. Your violent enemies have guarded themselves against running foul of this serious aspect of the question, and the writers of the independent press are not sufficiently acquainted with ecclesiastical matters to have understood your position. They have seen nothing but a monk throwing off his frock, and enthusiasts have taken advantage of the petty occasion to say:—"Come, make another step in advance; come to us—come to the advocates of free thought." You have to thank them for this attention. They are, without any doubt, very honorable men in the diocese of M. Sainte Beuve. But a simple conflict in which you assume your liberty by going out of the cloister as you would assume in leaving the parochial ministry for the cloister, is not an event of such gravity that your faith should be pledged in whatever might be, and that you would have to cast it to the winds with your cloth, to take refuge against persecution in the shelter in which Lamennais found rest. When the excitement first aroused by your letter shall have subsided, men of calm and sober minds will return to your opinions. You will not, however, bring back your enemies—they have been so happy, from the fervent exclamation which closes your letter, to see in the warm appeal to the Sovereign Pontiff, to all future councils, and to Christ himself, the proud revolt of the monk. They have not reflected that to appeal to the Pope is to recognize the Pope; that to appeal to councils and to Christ is to believe in the authority of councils and to place one's self under the safeguard of the Church and of its Divine founder. In the diocese of M. Sainte Beuve I do not know whether they take such precautions. But when, even under the first impression of your profound concern, some expressions in your letter would have had all the theological rigor which could be desired, that did not cause a rupture. The cruel phrase, "The fall of Father Hyacinthe," which I have read in many of the religious papers, is a base calumny and a remarkable misrepresentation. I am glad to be able to protest, in my humble position, against dangerous violence. We gain nothing in the Church in drawing up our own soldiers against us. It has been said Luther, Calvin, Lamennais have passed away, and the Church remains. Yes, but two-thirds of Europe and the New World are Protestant. Yes, but since the deplorable defection of Lamennais the Church of free thought has assumed among the educated classes a vast development. Foolish, indeed, are those who do not see these things. I have the good fortune to see them, and I express my feelings. This insane desire to make heretics and apostates at all hazard, and at the least cause, is unhappily not new among us. It has, however, assumed greater intensity in our age. I thank God that I am free from this folly. This, then, my dear and illustrious brother, however little may be my power in the Church, is the reason I have resolved to divest myself with Christian joy of participation in the calumnies, the injuries, the baseness and cowardice which overwhelm you. I know that there are among the clergymen who have the same calm and impartial judgment regarding the matter, but who have not pens with which to declare their thoughts as I have declared mine. In conclusion, were I to be alone in regarding your initiative in favor of liberty, honorable, courageous, and just, I would be so. Accept, my dear and worthy brother, the expression of my most devoted sentiments. Your very humble servant.

L'ABBE J. H. MICHON.

MONTANSIEU, Oct. 5, 1869.

GENERALITIES.

Not Bourbon.

Over one million gallons of whisky have been seized at San Francisco, the officers there claiming that it is not pure Bourbon production of Kentucky, as represented, but a fraud, and the whisky liable to forfeiture. If this opinion is sustained, it is claimed that no whisky in any warehouse in the country is exempt from seizure, and that therefore not a little excitement may be produced among the revenue officers and whisky men of this city, New York, Cincinnati, and Boston.

A Novel Production.

A Californian has on exhibition a copy of the Declaration of Independence, written in Chinese, on silk. The document is about twenty inches wide and five feet long. There are only three in existence—one in the consulate at Hong Kong, one at the Patent Office, and this one, which was inscribed and sent on by Caue A. Sine, consular interpreter at Hong Kong. The present was accompanied by a letter, in which Sine says that thousands of his countrymen had read the copy in the consul's office at Hong Kong, with admiration and increased respect for Americans and their institutions.

Hypophagy in Paris.

Horse flesh in France is daily occupying a more considerable place in the supply of the public food. In 1867 the quantity consumed in Paris was 816,000 pounds, and in 1868, 968,400 pounds, being an increase of 152,400 pounds in the year. In the principal towns of the provinces, at Rouen, Marseilles, Toulon, Bordeaux, Rheims, Troyes, Charleville and Sedan, butchers' shops for the sale of that meat are doing a good business. One has just opened at Havre, at No. 30 Rue des Drapiers. The prices of the different joints vary from twenty cents to seventy cents per pound.

The Horrors of Pantin.

Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, of the 2d of October, gives the following account of another murderous assault which occurred near Pantin, Paris:—

A fresh crime was committed at Pantin the evening before last. Two men had stolen a leg of mutton from a small eating-house and were making off with it, when another individual who had left the establishment at the same time and had observed the act, remarked to them that their supper would not cost them dear. "If you saw us," replied one of the thieves, "you shall not tell,"—and, drawing a knife, he plunged it into the throat of the stranger. The confederates then made off. The wounded man is not expected to recover.

The Connecticut Flood.

Since the time "when the memory of man runneth not back to the contrary," there has never been a mere rain flood in the Connecticut river so long sustained as this. For about two weeks it has been steadily sustained at a height of twenty feet or more, rising occasionally to twenty-five or twenty-six feet, and keeping most of the time fully up to twenty feet. This is wholly the result of rain, and it equals the long floods of April, which are sustained by great bodies of melting snow far north. The lower part of the city is still flooded. The river still continues to rise. At 6 o'clock this morning it was up to twenty-one feet six inches, and from 8 o'clock to half-past nine it rose one inch and a half, and stood at twenty-one feet eight inches, and was then rising at the rate of about three-quarters of an inch an hour. The river is full of driftwood, and men are making good hauls of the same.—*Hartford Times, Oct. 15.*

The Irishman's Friend.

The New York *Irish Republic* wonders at the possibility of any Irishman of that city or State voting against Horace Greeley for the Comptrollership. Hear it:—

We believe no Irishman who loves his race and his liberty would (vote against him) if properly approached. To work, then, Irish Republicans, at once. Do not be chilled by the coldness with which your efforts may be received by some Republicans. We are working for principle, for liberty, humanity. Selfishness cannot chill us, little political bigots cannot dishearten or disgust us, if we but keep the glorious principles of Republicanism in view. In this spirit let us go to work as if victory hung on each single "lance." "The State of New York for liberty," hip, hip! Fall into line with your German and Republican neighbors, and meet this Democracy which carries free-trade banners, which fights to give aid and comfort to foreign despots, and help to rebuke it at the next election.

DIAMONDS.

The Excitement in Australia—The Wonderful Mines.

Australians are in a ferment. They have discovered that the most precious of all gems lies buried, almost, in the mud beneath their feet. The fever burns stronger every day. This is what a Melbourne correspondent writes to the London *Times* on the subject:—

"In my last letter I gave you a short account of the newly-formed diamond mining company in Melbourne. Since the departure of the last mail a second company has been started to search for precious stones in what is now called the diamond district of New South Wales, and both that colony and Victoria are pretty well bitten alike with this new mania.

"In every broker's office, at the corner of every street, in every railway train or public carriage, and at every dinner-table, the talk is of diamonds, and rubies, and opals, and emeralds, and pearls, and topazes, and of every other precious stone known to the cabinet of the lapidary. Our Australian nights are now all turned into 'Arabian Nights,' and many of us are living and dreaming in another Valley of Diamonds, which is to make the fortunes of all who will only take shares in the new 'Mudgee Diamond Mining Company (Limited).' You cannot enter a jeweller's shop but brilliants of the finest water from Mudgee are presented to your view.

"Meanwhile, to bring the excitement to fever heat, comes to us, a few days back, a telegram from Sydney, announcing that a diamond so large that the Koh-i-noor was a contemptible thing to it had been found at Armidale, in the northern district of New South Wales; that the thing was nearly as large as a turkey's egg; that it weighed seven ounces and some grains; and that it was being conveyed by an armed escort to Sydney. At first this report was regarded here as a rather stupid hoax devised to move the share market. By subsequent advices, however, we learned that a remarkable stone of some kind had really been found as reported; that it was as large as described; that it had been lodged in the Treasury in Sydney for safe custody; that the Rev. Mr. Clarke, the well-known geologist, had been set to work on it, but that his report had not yet been made in any authentic shape.

"We next learned by telegram that the Bank of New South Wales at Armidale had advanced £500 upon it at a venture; that it had reached and been placed in the Sydney Mint, where it was detained for the payment of escort charges. The Australian Steam Navigation Company also, it was reported, were urging a percentage claim on it for freight. Telegram upon telegram thus showing this noble and protracted contention over 'the Mountain of Light,' as it was called, we set it down for a topaz at least, and possibly even a diamond. The illusion seems to be at least dispelled by a telegram informing us 'that it is now generally believed to be a piece of crystalized quartz.'

"I had, however, in my own hands the other day a diamond just arrived from Mudgee, and weighing 5 6-8 carets. It is a perfect octahedron, clear, and without speck or flaw. It was the property of the Bank of New South Wales, and has since been sold by them to Mr. Crisp, a Melbourne jeweller, for £112. It is almost superfluous to add that the Mudgee district is now attracting great numbers of people of every rank and from all parts of the colonies. One who has been there informed me that he saw bankers and merchants' clerks and lawyers with their coats off, washing away for koh-i-noors with the enthusiasm of the early golden era; and that in every cottage round about the neighborhood women and children had their little 'finds' at the disposal of the highest bidder."

VIRGINIA.

Lieutenant-Governor Lewis, one of the Prospective Senators.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday gives the following sketch of Lieutenant-Governor John F. Lewis, of Virginia, who last evening received the nomination for the United States Senatorship from the Walker Legislative caucus, and will undoubtedly be elected to-day as one of the representatives in the national Senate from that State:—

Lewis is a name well known throughout Virginia. It has been worn by many of her best citizens in colonial and revolutionary times, and in the present day. Not a few members of the family have been honored with positions of trust in the State and National Governments. The subject of this sketch is a son of General Samuel H. Lewis, of Rockingham, a man of unusual talents and fine attainments, recently deceased. He has always lived in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and, devoting himself to agriculture, has, by industry and honest dealing, amassed a competency for his family. He has never dabbled in politics, but his opinions on public affairs are always clearly defined, frankly expressed, and generally known to the people of his county. In 1860 they elected him by a handsome majority to the State Convention. As a candidate he proclaimed himself an unconditional Unionist, and as a member of the Convention every vote cast proved him faithful to his pledges. Conscientious in the belief that the true welfare of Virginia depended upon her adherence to the Federal Government, he stood out, like a Lewis, to the last, and was one of the few members who persistently refused to sign the ordinance of secession, and never did sign it.

During the war Mr. Lewis maintained his Union sentiments, when nearly every man of us believed it treason to do so; but he was always a Virginian, and whatever might have been the judgment of the body of the people upon his course, he never for a moment lost the respect or confidence of the people of his immediate vicinity to whom he was best known. Since the war he has taken a prominent part in the work of reconstruction, but has never fraternized with the extremists, believing that the work might be safely entrusted to citizens of Virginia. At the late election he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor by a majority of 20,443; his personal popularity being attested by the fact that he led his ticket by 2116 votes. He now fills the office of Lieutenant-Governor by military appointment, and is *ex officio* President of the Senate.

Governor Lewis is about fifty years of age, is tall, rather awkward in his movements, but has very pleasant manners, and makes friends easily. He is a highly-esteemed member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is a frequent attendant upon the councils and conventions of that denomination.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL.

An International Pacific Railroad.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* recently published this communication in its editorial columns:—

A bill to charter the International Pacific Railroad was offered by General Logan, of Illinois, in the lower house of Congress last March, and is now pending. The bill is looked upon favorably by a large portion of the members of Congress, and by the people generally, as being the best and shortest line to the Pacific. The bill only proposes the Government simply to endorse the International Railroad bonds for the payment of the interest, and the road to transport Government munitions of war, supplies, and mails in payment thereof.

Most assuredly Congress will respond and give aid for this grand projected line of railroad, commencing at Cairo, thence due southward by Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, Austin, the capital of Texas, and near Monterey or Saitillo, in Mexico, on to the Pacific. The distance by the scale from Cairo to Mazatlan is 1300 miles; from Cairo to Washington, by the Cumberland Gap, 560 miles, making 1860 miles; from Cairo to New York 760 miles, 2060 miles; from Cairo to Lake Erie 420 miles, 1750 miles; from Cairo to Chicago, by rail, 385 miles, 1655 miles. A look at the map of North America, with this line marked straight from Lake Erie to the Pacific Ocean, will show to any unprejudiced mind the magnitude and importance of this road, benefitting the whole country, and conflicting with no other charters granted either by States or Congress.

WILMINGTON.

A Supposed Murder.

Says the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of yesterday:—

Yesterday morning the body of a man was found lying face downwards in a gutter on French street, below the railroad, near a wood pile. There were marks of violence about the head and face, which aroused suspicions of foul play. A large crowd assembled and excitement ran high.

Coroner Pendergast held an inquest on the body, which was carried into a shed at Bush's coal yard. It was recognized as that of Daniel McKenna, who had been working for Thomas Shannon, a baker in Monroe street, between Second and Third.

Dr. W. F. Quinby testified—"I have made a post mortem examination of the body supposed to be that of Daniel McKenna, and find a contused wound, one inch above the left eyebrow. The outer treble of the skull is depressed. I find three incised wounds on his chin and one on his under lip, and one on his left upper eyelid. None of these wounds are sufficient to cause death, but to produce insensibility. I consider these wounds to have been produced by a blow or blows of a club or other weapons."

However, the popular impression is that the man fell into the gutter while drunk, and that death was caused by both the liquor he had taken and the injuries he received in falling.

UP IN A BALLOON.

Perilous Position of an Æronaut Three Miles Above Earth—His Fingers Frozen, and his Body Almost Paralyzed—Marvellous Escape from Death.

Among the wonderful escapes from death by æronauts is to be recorded the following, of which the Saginaw (Mich.) *Enterprise* speaks thus:—On the occasion of Professor La Mountain's recent balloon ascension from Bay City he met with a terrible adventure, and very narrowly escaped death.

The balloon was filled before starting to its utmost tension, but owing to recent repairs leaked badly, so that after one or two unsuccessful attempts Mr. Headley, who was to have accompanied Professor La Mountain, was obliged to get out of the car. Mr. Headley had the eatables, instruments of observation, and tissue paper used to ascertain the ascending force of the balloon, and as he stepped out of the car, before he could transfer the articles named, those who had hold of the car let go, and the balloon shot up with a rapidity that carried it to an altitude of two miles within a few minutes. A perfect gale of wind was blowing at the time, and a moment after rain and sleet commenced falling. The balloon was still ascending when lost to sight in a cloud. Professor La Mountain, in relating his experience, says that it became all at once intensely cold. The cloud he entered was one swimming mass of snow flakes, interspersed with rain, which formed a frost work on the netting of the balloon. The cloud with the snow-flakes forming and flying hither and thither had, as he expressed it, the appearance of a cloud of steam through which the sight could not penetrate. The earth was lost to view. By tearing up his handkerchief and throwing out shreds he became conscious that he was passing upwards with wonderful rapidity, and along with the current of the air eastward towards the lake. Nothing was discernible but the thickening mist, and overhead his balloon, which, as the air became lighter, had expanded the thin cloth covering to its utm st length. Fearful that he might be carried into the lake, and without a pound of ballast to regulate his descent, he reached for the valve rope with the intention of lowering himself gradually. To his surprise the valve would not open. The rain and sleet accumulating on the top of the balloon had frozen the valve so tight as to resist the pressure from below. Putting his whole strength to the task, he gave a strong pull on the rope, pulling out the iron staples attaching the rope to the valve, the rope falling down into the car. The balloon was mounting up faster than ever. It had passed the storm cloud, which was a mile below, and the heavens above were as clear, and the sun shining as bright, as at midday in June. But the air was very cold, and La Mountain was benumbed with cold. But little time was lost in speculation. He had attained a height of over three miles. The balloon could not burst, for when the expansion became too great the gas could escape from the flue or valve below, which was open; but he was fearful of being carried into or over the lake without having made preparations for such an event. Mounting the hoop overhead he reached, for his knife only to find that he had left it on the ground. Clinging to the ropes with one hand with the other, and his teeth, after some exertion, he succeeded in tearing a rent in the balloon from the bottom ten or fifteen feet upwards. Then serving the opposite side the same way, he descended to the car to watch the progress. During this operation the ends of the fingers of both hands had become frozen. For a few minutes the balloon kept ascending, and then, as the gas escaped it reached an equipoise, and a moment after commenced gradually to descend to the earth. Every instant increased its downward speed. The Professor says that he heard the cloth tearing, the rents enlarging, until, with a crash that sounded like a death-knell, the cloth gave way to the pressure, opening a seam on both sides from the bottom to the top. The gas escaped instantly, leaving not a thousand cubic feet, while the air rushed in, filling up the vacuum, the balloon acting as a parachute. The Professor gives it as his opinion that at the height of two miles there was not a foot of gas in the balloon. The cloth, bellying out, formed a strong resistance to the atmosphere, and retarded the descent. He remembers distinctly passing through a cloud, and the sensation on regaining sight of the earth. He has an almost indistinct recollection of approaching the earth's surface. A dull moaning like the surging of the waves greeting his ears, the flapping of the cloth became louder, and a moment after he became unconscious. On regaining his senses he found himself lying in the woods, and his balloon was some yards distant. Several persons who had seen the balloon descend had come to the scene and were standing near. They afterwards assisted him. His arms and legs were badly bruised, and himself stunned, but no bones were broken or internal injury sustained. The spot where he fell is seven miles from Bay City. He dropped over night at a farm house near by, and yesterday morning returned to Bay City. The time that he was in the air was less than thirty minutes, and the reason that he was not carried further was on account of passing through different currents of air.

PANICKY.

The Threatened Revulsion in San Francisco.

The San Francisco *Herald* laments the financial condition of affairs in that city, and predicts many failures within the next sixty days. It remarks:—

There is no use attempting to disguise the fact that hundreds of our strongest and most solvent men are in jeopardy—not that they are less wealthy in substance than in the ordinary times of their prosperity, but that there is no medium by which they can represent, in trade and traffic from hand to hand, the values they possess. The State never was so prosperous, substantially, as to-day, and yet never was there a more gloomy day for the people of the State who are in anywise engaged in business. Strange and disgraceful anomaly as it is, many of our merchants will fail in the next sixty days, who have property ten times the amount of their liabilities, unless something be in the meantime done to alleviate their distress.

Why do not the bankers call a meeting of the merchants and men of business, and propose a plan for easing off the difficulty? Why do not the citizens meet and protest against the outrage of collecting taxes at a time when ruin is staring everybody in the face? Think of the policy of locking up in the city treasury $1,300,00 and abstracting that sum from general circulation, when the depletion of coin from the veins of commerce is just dooming commerce to death. Let no man pay taxes. We do not advocate the defrauding of the city treasury or the revenues of the State; but to demand the payment now is not merely mockery, but it is tyranny and a piece of arrant dishonesty. The tax collector must stop. If that be added to the other burdens and calamities, there will be hundreds of bankruptcies.

CRIME.

Highway Robberies in Colorado.

"The South Park coach, which left Fairplay on Tuesday morning and arrived in this city last evening," says the Denver (Col.) *News* of the 6th inst., "was stopped and robbed yesterday by three highwaymen, between the St. Louis and Omaha ranches, about thirty-three miles from Denver. There were no passengers on the coach; and the driver was therefore going slowly up the hill at the place named, and was looking down at the wagon, when he was startled by the command 'Halt!' Looking up he found a man, whose face was blackened, standing by the roadside with a cocked rifle drawn upon him. Stopping the team as soon as he could, Farnum, the driver, received an order to hold up his hands, and next to deliver up the treasure-box. He replied that he had none, as it was not the coach which brought it down. The highwayman then told him to get out of the wagon and go a certain distance away, which he did, and while he was standing there the fellow examined everything in the wagon, feeling the mail sacks, and shifting their contents from one end of the sack to the other. Finding no gold dust, the robber next ordered Farnum to take off his coat, and on going through it he found about $40 in money, and also a small sack of gold, value about $150, belonging to Mr. A. Bergh, of Buckskin. These he took, returned the coat, and told Farnum to drive off as fast as he could. The order was quickly obeyed.

"On looking back after his escape, Farnum saw two more men sitting not far from the road, evidently the companions of the robber. They had with them two pack mules, with packs on them."

ROCHEFORT.

Will He Enter the Legislature of France?

Writes a correspondent on the 6th from Paris:—

"A document bearing two hundred and thirty-three signatures has been forwarded to Henri Rochefort, inviting him to stand for the first circumscription of the capital, at the approaching elections, in the room of Gambetta. He has written from Brussels to accept the candidature for the first circumscription of Paris. He has changed his mind as to the propriety of entering a chamber which is destined 'not to combat, but to inter personal government.' He is willing, he says, to lend a hand in bearing the corpse to the grave, if permitted. And, finally, he will do his duty in the Corps Legislatif, in the hope that it may shortly be the convention.

"Rochefort boasts that he was at Paris for two days during the June *emeutes* without the knowledge of M. Pietri; although there are three agents especially attached to his person."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at the Capital—Fatal Accidents in the West—Crimes in New England—Troubles in the Louisville Post Office—Political Movements in Baltimore.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—This is the naval bulletin for to-day:—Detached—Commander Solerville Nicholson from duty as a member of the Permanent Ordnance Board, and ordered to the command of the Benicia, now lying at Boston; Lieutenant Commander W. S. Schley from the Naval Academy, and Assistant Surgeon William H. Corwin from the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the Benicia; Commander William G. Temple from ordnance duty at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and ordered to duty as a member of the Permanent Ordnance Board.

Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Mellogg from duty at New Orleans, and ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office, Washington.

Ordered.

Lieutenant-Commander Samuel H. Baker, Lieutenant George Book, Master Thomas Williams, Ensign Seaton Schroeder, Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, and Paymaster A. J. Pritchard to the Benicia.

Assistant-Paymaster Stephen Rand to duty at Portsmouth yard; Assistant-Paymaster John Breece to duty at Boston yard; Assistant-Paymaster R. P. Paulding to duty at New York yard; Assistant Paymaster S. R. Colhoun to duty at Philadelphia yard.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Arrest of Embezzling Employees.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Last night Joseph Russell, an Englishman, was arrested for stealing new books from the bindery of Ticknor & Fields, and disposing of them to dealers, the books stolen not having been put into the market up to his arrest.

John Westbrook, a gay chevalier recently from "Merrie England," was brought to grief yesterday for clandestinely abstracting goods from his employer's store on Washington street.

The Congressional Committee

on American Navigation visited the principal shipyards yesterday afternoon, and held a preliminary session this morning.

State Politics.

The Lowell Congressional caucus last night was attended by over two thousand persons, and resulted in the election of 11 Ayer delegates, 6 for Marsh, and 5 for D. S. Richardson. The Ayer party feel disappointed at the result.

Boston Workingwomen in Council.

A mass convention of the workingwomen of Boston will be held in Faneuil Hall on Thursday and Friday next.

Wrecked.

The steamer Blackstone, at this port, from New Orleans, reports:—Oct. 18, at 9 A. M., saw a schooner full of water, masts gone, supposed at anchor near the Handkerchief shoal. Had "Macy" on her quarter.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Conductor Horribly Mangled.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—An accident occurred this morning on the Knoxville branch of the Louisville road, near Crab Orchard, resulting in the death of Mr. Coleman, for twelve years a conductor on the road. He was passing through the train, and in stepping from one of the passenger coaches to another, fell between, two or three cars passing over his body. He was literally cut in two. He leaves a family in this city.

The Louisville Post Office.

Miss Porter, the lady appointed Postmistress, was to assume control yesterday, but owing to illness was unable to do so. Mr. Speed retired on Saturday, and things were somewhat unsettled in postal affairs to-day. Fuly, the old assistant, still holds on. He refused to pay money orders to-day, not knowing the name to sign, and so things stand at present.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Southern Relief Association.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The meeting of friends of the Southern Relief Association was largely attended here last night. Many were present from Philadelphia. There were numerous speeches.

Democratic Fears.

The Democrats seem determined to sacrifice Mayor Banks and the City Hall Building Committee, fearing if they do not the people at the coming election will repudiate the entire party.

The Building Commission.

It is now certain that Mayor Banks' veto will be overcome, and the new ordinance requiring the resignation of the old and appointment of a new Building Committee passed.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold Exchange Bank.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The election for officers of the Gold Exchange resulted in the choice of a ticket which seemingly ensures another lease of life to the Gold Exchange Bank.

The Money Market.

Money is easy at 7 per cent. Stocks opened steady, and at noon became quite buoyant, the activity being in sympathy with the Vanderbilt shares, which advanced from 1 to 2 per cent. There are rumors of new injunctions on the Stock Exchange, and a meeting of the governing committee will be held at 2 P. M.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Cold Weather.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Oct. 19.—Passengers on the Rock Island train report that a man fell off the platform of a passenger train coming west yesterday. His body was cut in two.

The weather turned suddenly cold to-day, with the thermometer below the freezing point most of the day. To-night it is cloudy and cold.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 19—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¾ for both money and account. American securities are quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 82; of 1865, old, 81¾; of 1867, 83¾; 10-40s, 76½. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 95; Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—11 A. M.—Cotton opened firm; middling Uplands, 12½@12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 9th instant, since the last report, have been 15,000 bales.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 19.—The steamer City of Brooklyn, from New York, arrived last night.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 19.—Arrived, steamer Hibernian, from Quebec.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 19—1:30 P. M.—United States bonds open heavy at 88½.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Bourse opened heavy. Rentes, 71f. 1c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 19—1 P. M.—American securities dull. 5-20s of 1862, 81¾; Erie, 20¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—1 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer. California Wheat, 10s. 7d.; amber, 9s. 9d. Corn, 29s. Receipts of Wheat for the last three days, 25,000 quarters, of which 20,000 were American. Turpentine, 27s. 3d.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1869.

The usual bank statement is not very reassuring, though there has been little loss sustained in the available resources of the market during the past week. The loans have increased $59,440 and specie $19,457. On the other hand, the deposits have suffered a slight loss of $56,906, and the legal-tenders a heavy falling-off of $440,170. This latter, however, is only temporary, and is offset by an increase of indebtedness from outside banks which more than covers it.

There is a grain of comfort to be derived from the fact that our banks hold their own remarkably well, considering the drain made upon them through so many weeks; but the statement just published affords no reason to believe that the money market will be much easier than it is at present until the close of the active fall season.

Gold is steady, and the sales are very light, between the range of 130 and 130¼.

Government bonds continue dull as usual, but prices are steady. 1881s are quoted at 119¾; 62s at 120¾, and 64s at 119¾.

There was not much activity in the Stock market to-day, but prices were generally stronger. Sales of Pennsylvania 6s, third series, at 109. 97½ was bid for City 6s, old, and 100¾ for new.

Reading Railroad was quiet, but advanced to 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was dull at 56¾@56¾; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 119¾; a fractional decline, and Lehigh Valley at 53. 70¾ was bid for Norristown; 37½ b. o. for Catawissa Railroad preferred, and 28½ b. o. for Philadelphia and Erie.

Miscellaneous stocks attract little attention. 33¾ was offered for Lehigh Navigation; and in Passenger Railways 46½ was offered for Chesnut and Walnut; 59 for West Philadelphia; 28¾ for Girard College; and 26½ for Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial *Opinions* of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MOVEMENT OF TRADE FROM EAST TO WEST.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The expression that "westward the course of empire takes its way" is true in a commercial as well as in a political sense. Indeed, in modern times political power and national greatness generally go with commercial influence and wealth. It was commerce or trade that made Tyre and Carthage great in ancient times; this that made Venice and the Italian republics rich and powerful at a late period; this that gave Spain her power in the time of her greatness; this that made Holland—a small State in Europe—one of the mightiest countries on the globe; this that gave England her wonderful wealth, great power, and an empire larger than any that ever existed in the word, and this which has contributed largely to the surprising growth and grandeur of the American republic.

If we look back to history we shall see that commerce and empire have followed the course of the sun from east to west. From Asia, bordering the Mediterranean and the coast of Africa, they passed over to Europe on the westward side of that sea, and from thence to the western maritime States of the European continent. Finally, the course of empire has taken its way across the Atlantic. The American republic is marching with rapid strides to a point of greatness that will eclipse all preceding or existing nations. Had it not been for the war we should be now the first maritime nation on the globe. We had, just before that event, more tonnage than Great Britain, and far more than any other country. Though we have been compelled to take the second place, it cannot be long before we must take the first. The decline of American tonnage and shipping interests, resulting primarily from the war, must and will be arrested by suitable legislation, by the complete restoration of the republic and our national finances, and by the rapid material progress of the country. The necessity of doing something to this end immediately is seen both by Congress and the people. The Congressional committee who have been sitting in this city for the past week for the purpose of investigating the cause of the decline of American shipbuilding and shipping interests, and to provide a remedy, as well as the mass of valuable information elicited, show that the public mind is alive to this subject, and that we are approaching the turning point. Gloomy as the state of things regarding our mercantile marine has been the last few years, it is impossible that this great, rich, and progressive country can long occupy the second position as a maritime nation.

Before the year 1900—yes, in twenty-five years—our present population of forty millions will be increased probably to a hundred millions. And what is not such an ambitious, industrious, inventive and energetic population capable of accomplishing? Then look at our vast coast, over ten thousand miles in extent, on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf of Mexico, with its numberless harbors; at the inexhaustible forests of the finest timber and illimitable deposits of the best iron and coal; at the wonderful variety of products that enter into commerce, and at the aptitude of the American people for trade, enterprise and maritime pursuits. Is it possible for such a people and country to occupy long a second rate maritime position?

The British and the people of some other nations are looking to the Suez Canal as destined to change the currents of trade, and no doubt that will produce a great effect, as far as the trade of Europe with India and the East generally goes. To some extent, and in a certain sense, this great work of modern times may turn the course of trade from the West to the East, and may establish an empire again on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. But even then the ultimate destination and concentration of the trade between Asia and Europe will be westward still. France, Italy, Austria, and other countries on the European Continent will get a share and receive great benefit, but a large portion will go to England. All this, however, will not interfere with the increasing tendency of commerce further west still, across the Atlantic, nor retard the progress towards commercial supremacy and an overshadowing republican empire in America.

Though the course of trade has been throughout history from east to west, it reaches its most western limit in the United States. It may tend more and more from the Atlantic side to the Pacific, as the interior of the continent fills up with population, as the vast West becomes developed, and as the Pacific States increase their commerce with China and other countries of Asia and with Australia, but it will stop here. The empire of commerce cannot pass over the great ocean and fall into the hands of an inferior race. China, India, Japan, and Australia will advance, undoubtedly, but their progress will only tend to increase the commercial power and importance of the United States in a greater ratio. Mexico and the Central and South American States will all be tributaries to our future commercial greatness. The race for this empire now is between England and the United States. While the former has some advantages at present in her larger tonnage, facilities for shipbuilding and accumulated capital, she sees her manufactures, upon which her vast commerce is based, passing into other hands. The cry of alarm has gone up already, not only about this, but from some of her statesmen with regard to the limit of her coal fields also. The thinking men of England begin to look with alarm upon the future. They see that the empire of commerce, wealth, and greatness will be here on the American Continent. This is inevitable destiny. The growth and resources of the country will bring that about, however weak and short-sighted our public men may be. While Congress indulges in its twaddle and miserable party politics, and while commercial conventions occupy themselves with high flown platitudes and impracticable resolutions, the republic is marching on through natural causes to a point of commercial greatness and empire that no nation has attained, and which none hereafter will approach.

COMMISSIONER DELANO.

From the N. Y. World.

When this officer was appointed to take charge of the important department over which he presides, or professes to preside, the people of the country were assured that it was done because of his special fitness for the post as well as his ability, integrity, and high-toned character. The reckless and blundering management of its affairs which had marked Mr. Rollins' administration was to be replaced by an able, upright, pure revenue management that would serve to elevate the *morale* of the service, augment the revenue, prevent fraud, and be approved by all right-minded men, irrespective of political belief. The bureau affairs, we were given to understand, were to be administered upon proper, general business principles, entirely outside of and uninfluenced by mere politics. In brief, the right person was to have control of the office, and it was to be conducted for the benefit of the whole country without discrimination. How these professions have been carried out we have all seen.

Mr. Delano, as compared with Mr. Rollins, has more energy, perhaps, and is more of a disciplinarian than the latter, but is as little of a lawyer and unquestionably more of a thoroughbred politician. He brought to the office his Congressional experience, which was of incalculable advantage to him, viewed from the standing-point of personal advancement. It was simply a farce to appoint such a man to office and proclaim his intended conduct of its affairs above the reach and influence of politics, and we said so at the time. We confess, however, that his initiative measures induced us to look for a really better state of things than has followed. One favorable sign was his taking our advice, and breaking up the iniquitous clique that had ruled the office so shamefully under his predecessor, and which we took the pains to expose to him in these columns. Another was his removal of certain notoriously corrupt officers from the service in important collection districts whom Mr. Rollins either would not or could not displace. But here the steps towards improvement ended. The same general principles determining Mr. Rollins' transaction of the office business seem to have been adopted throughout by Mr. Delano; and, as a natural consequence, we have had the same narrow-minded, illegal, blundering decisions; the same unjust treatment of claimants and petty resort to avoid refund of taxes unlawfully taken from the taxpayers. The records of the bureau may not perhaps show quite as many unsound rulings as occurred within a like period of Mr. Rollins' reign, but they will show enough of such to stamp Mr. Delano as unfit to be the chief of the revenue office.

It has been triumphantly asserted by Radical papers and politicians that more revenue has been derived from whisky and tobacco under Mr. Delano's rule than under Mr. Rollins'. Mr. Delano himself has had the bad taste to tell us this on the stump. It must be remembered, however, that while this is true the credit for it does not belong to Mr. Delano. The tax on whisky was reduced to a figure that lessened the temptation to fraud, and the legislative requirements governing both that article and tobacco were of such a character as to bring more of the actual production to tax than had hitherto been reached. All this just as Mr. Delano took his seat. There would have been the same increase of revenue under any one else; it came of itself in the natural order of things, and not from any of Mr. Delano's doings.

So far from the bureau being conducted without regard to politics, it has been conducted with special reference to and for the promotion of them; the head of it having always carefully kept in view the advancement of radical interests in general, without neglecting his own chances for preferment in particular. His zeal for the public good has not prevented him from looking towards the Senate chamber and aspiring to a seat therein. He certainly holds peculiar ideas of right and propriety. Something of these may be recognized in his leaving his office to openly take the stump, for which he is much better fitted by nature than for the post he holds. He does not find it inconsistent with his ideas of public duty and official dignity to abandon that post, as though the people had no claim whatever upon his services and presence there, and assume a most unseemly personal part in the political struggles of the hour, in opposition to those who contribute equally with others to the too large salary he draws with unfailing regularity from the general treasury; but he does find it inconsistent with them to make a decision conforming with existing law when his personal prejudices or interests run counter to it, or to allow a claim which is plainly as valid as law can make it if he has a purpose to gain in rejecting it. While he has been off electioneering, the business of his office, involving millions of dollars, has been stopped, to the injury of the immense interests involved; business, too, which should have been settled months ago, and would have been had he conscientiously performed his duties. And this he calls "honest administration" in his public harangues. We have at this moment proofs in our possession which will show that his administration has been anything but honest, and we purpose laying them before the public at an early day. The entire doings of the office are as corrupt and unlawful now as they have ever been, and they need the constant attention which we shall take it upon ourselves to give them. A bureau which controls the collection of one hundred and fifty millions a year and dispenses the patronage of so vast a system is of too much importance to every national interest for either the people or the press to keep silence about.

INFLUENCE OF TENNESSEE LEGISLATION UPON NATIONAL POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Times.

In his message to the Tennessee Legislature, Governor Senter remarks upon the possible influence of its action upon the policy of the General Government:—

"Much may depend upon the action of Tennessee, as to the time and conditions for the restoration of other Southern States and their people to their former respective relations with the General Government, which, identified with her in past sufferings, yet have not been equally fortunate in regaining their advantages as States in the Union again. There are many worthy men of Tennessee who labor under the disabilities imposed by Congress; and which consequently our State powers are inadequate to reach. Joined to all this, the State itself in its exhausted condition has become most seriously complicated with the General Government in its railroad and other important material interests. The adoption of the amendment by a Legislature more thoroughly representative of her whole people than any fortune has afforded since the war, would at once tend to inspire confidence with the Northern people, create a friendly interest in Congress, and perhaps win the strong helping hand of the General Government in our many wants. Profoundly impressed with these considerations, and by the emphatic declaration of the people of Tennessee at their last election for making equality before the law and in political privileges, I would be recreant to my own concerns and to my convictions of the public interest, did I fail to most earnestly yet respectfully recommend the proposed amendment for ratification by your honorable body."

We cannot suppose that any perversity which may be displayed at Nashville will influence the proceedings of Congress with regard to the three States which yet await readmission. Whether Virginia, Mississippi and Texas be declared reconstructed, and entitled to Federal representation and the local rights which reconstruction confers, is a question which must, in all fairness, be decided on its merits. The readmission of Virginia does not depend upon the realization of satisfactory results in the other excluded States, or either of them. Each will be judged with reference to the requirements of the Reconstruction acts and the character and qualifications of the Senators and Representatives who may seek admission in its name. No man in his right mind can propose any other test. And certainly the nation's sense of justice would revolt against a proposal to apply an extra turn of the screw to Virginia because the Democrats of the Tennessee Legislature happen to elect Andrew Johnson Senator or reject the fifteenth amendment. To this extent we deem Governor Senter's apprehensions groundless.

And yet it is unquestionably true, as he suggests, that the spirit and purposes revealed by the majority at Nashville will in some degree influence the decision of Congress when a proposal to abrogate disabilities comes up for consideration, and will also influence the feeling of the Republican party upon other questions more directly affecting the prosperity of the South. The result of the late election was due to the generous course pursued by Governor Senter and the resistance of the more moderate Republicans to the proscriptive policy of Stokes and his friends. While the canvass lasted, no mention was made of measures which the Democratic members of the Legislature now propose to enact. There was no talk, then, of a crusade against the common school system or the political privileges of the freedmen. On the contrary, the Democrats who supported Senter professed to be as willing as the radicals who supported Stokes to accept the new order of things—negro suffrage included—as an accomplished fact. The main issue of the election was, continued proscription or the speediest possible removal of all disabilities; and those of us at the North who sympathized with the liberal and generous views of the Senter party saw, or thought we saw, in their success an assurance of harmony and prosperity in the State.

If, then, the aggressive spirit manifested by the majority in the Legislature be persisted in, the reasoning which led Governor Senter, Mr. Brownlow, and the enfranchising Republicans of Tennessee to take an advanced position will need to be reconsidered. Disfranchisement is bad, but its burdens, if they are to be borne at all, better fit the shoulders of those who fought against the Union than those who battled in its defense. And though there may be no immediate remedy for the wrongs which seem to be impending in Tennessee, we may be quite sure that they will indirectly influence Republican opinion in other States, and at Washington, in connection with the disabilities over which Congress retains control. The abstract argument in favor of universal amnesty will continue sound. But the expediency of its enactments will be open to some doubt if the experience of Tennessee prove that those who suffer from disabilities wait but for the opportunity to abuse any power they may acquire. The opposition offered to the fifteenth amendment tends to indicate the necessity for its ratification. And the proscriptive temper of the party which has most to gain from the removal of disabilities is the strongest reason against precipitate action upon that subject.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

A Congressional committee, appointed to inquire into the causes of the present state of decline of American commerce, has just concluded its sessions in this city, and has now gone to Boston to continue its labors there. It has been waited upon by some of our most eminent ship-builders and ship-owners, and their testimony has been taken at length. They all agree that the amount of tonnage of American vessels engaged in foreign commerce has fallen off greatly since the beginning of the late war; but when it comes to assigning reasons for this state of things, and suggesting a remedy for it, they are anything but unanimous. The ship-builders say that at present it costs too much to build ships here, but that if the duties and internal revenue taxes on the materials employed could be either taken off directly, or a drawback allowed to counterbalance them, they could build ships better and cheaper than their European rivals, and thus restore the former preponderance of America on the ocean. The ship-owners, on the other hand, say that the dearness of American ships is the result of the higher wages paid to American mechanics, and their remedy would be to repeal the laws which at present discriminate against foreign-built ships, and allow such ships, when owned by American citizens, to be put on the same footing with ships built here. One party, in a word, wants free trade in the materials for ships, while the other wants free trade in ships themselves.

Between these two rival interests the patriotic American will have little difficulty in choosing on which to bestow his sympathies. If it be possible, by reducing duties and taxes, to enable American shipbuilders to successfully compete with those of Europe, he would, beyond all question, prefer to adopt that policy rather than to let foreign-built ships come in and deprive American mechanics of employment. However plausible may be the theories of free traders, they cannot conceal the fact that the destruction of the shipbuilding business on this side of the Atlantic, as far as it has gone, is a national calamity; and if it were to go still further, so that our coasting vessels and even our ferry boats should be built abroad, it would greatly cripple our national strength. If anything is to be done, let us give up all attempt to collect revenue from the wood, metal, and rigging of ships, and see if that will not restore life to our now idle shipyards.

But while we are about the work of taking off the burdens which interfere with the prosperity of American shipping, we ought not to forget one very important one, which nobody examined by the Congressional Committee seems to have thought of suggesting. This is the local taxation of our great seaport cities. It will be of little use to reduce the first cost of an American-owned vessel, while, so long as she is engaged in the carrying trade, she has to pay, as vessels belonging to citizens of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia now have to pay, a tax of from two and one-quarter to four per cent. on her value every year to the State and city Governments.

A New York merchant builds or buys a steamer to run between this port and Liverpool. She costs, say, $250,000. On this amount the State and city of New York require him to pay from $5000 to $8000 a year in the shape of personal taxes. A Liverpool merchant puts a steamer of the same value on the same route, and he pays no local tax at all. The New York merchant, therefore is constantly hampered by a discrimination against him of $5000 to $8000 a year. Is it any wonder that the vessels which come into this port are all owned in England? Even Americans who wish to invest their capital in ships prefer to do it by buying shares in British navigation companies. The Cunard line owns, say, $10,000,000 worth of steamers, on which they pay no tax beyond that on the income earned by them! If they were a New York corporation they would pay $200,000 a year at least of State and city taxes!

It appears, then, that it is not to Congress alone that we are to look for relief from the present depression of American commerce. The individual States and cities must also do their part, and by exempting ships from local taxation, enable American ship-owners to start on equal terms with those of Great Britain. If they could also have the wisdom to give the same privilege to capital invested in all branches of commerce, they would do an immense deal more toward establishing on a firm basis the commercial prosperity of the country; but that is perhaps too much to ask for yet.

A WORD TO PENNSYLVANIA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In three-fourths of the counties of Pennsylvania, the Republican vote fell off, and our majority was less than at the State election of 1868; in Luzerne, Schuylkill, Wayne, and most of the anthracite counties, the result was different. The men who dig coal have had trouble the past season—they have felt the heavy hand of power—they have been constrained to make a stand for what they deemed their rights—and they (not all, but a goodly share of them) have been led to discriminate sharply between their friends and their foes. They know little of Governor Geary, who lives far away, but they know Asa Packer—know how he made his twenty millions—and they could not feel that he was their man. Hence the result.

Those miners are going to Harrisburg this winter to ask for the enactment or modification of laws so as to give them a chance to live. They object to being forced into caverns where they have no choice but to lie down and be roasted alive—they mean to see whether capital is everything, labor nothing, in the estimation of their lawmakers; they mean to ask for such legislation as will enable them to live in comfort and rear their children to be virtuous, intelligent, useful citizens.

Perhaps they will ask more than is just: if so, we trust it will be refused. We believe in "government *of* the people, *by* the people, *for* the people," and not in the domination of any class, however numerous or capable. An oligarcy of miners or of hod-carriers would be just as selfish, just as oppressive, as an oligarchy of bankers or of lawyers. We would concede everything to justice, nothing to threats or to numbers, whatever the cost.

But knowing what Pennsylvania legislation has been, we volunteer the warning that it won't do for the legislators soon to assemble at Harrisburg to earn the money of the great mining and transportation companies as their predecessors have done. Were they to do so, they would not merely make shipwreck of the Republican ascendancy in their own State; they would render themselves infamous from Maine to Oregon.

The urgency of the case renders plain speaking imperative. The miners must have justice, and they will not pay a cent for it. They must be treated as well as if they had millions, and were ready to pour them out like water. In short, the usages and traditions of Pennsylvania legislation must, at least for this occasion, be wholly overborne. And, on behalf of the Republicans of the Union, who cannot afford and will not consent to see the Keystone of our arch knocked out, we suggest to General Simon Cameron that we look to him to see that this is done. He knows by experience what labor is; he has the reputation of being its friend and champion. It will be a grave misfortune to him, and to all of us, if money, corruptly disbursed, should defeat the righteous demands of the coal miners in the Pennsylvania legislation of 1870.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA

HATS AND CAPS.

REMOVAL.—JONES & TEMPLE HAVING removed from No. 29 South NINTH Street to No. 929 CHESNUT Street, would respectfully call the attention of their friends to their new location, where they have just opened a new stock of Gents' Dress Silk and Felt Hats, including all the latest London and New York styles, together with a general assortment of goods pertaining to the trade. Your patronage and influence are solicited.
DAVID P. JONES,
10 14 6t rp WILLIAM TEMPLE.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
9 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH S

A CARD.—I HAVE DURING THE last year been selling my elegant Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bro's. Pianos nearly as low as at any former time, asking less than three-fourths of the regular factory-marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "fixed prices" not to take even less than these reduced old-time figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all as to who has reduced prices.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. P. GARDE,
9 24 frtu 26t* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF DAVID C. FULTON, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of DAVID C. FULTON, deceased (formerly of Little Rock, Arkansas), having been granted to the PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them at the office of said company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.
10 7 thstu 6t* CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1186 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR

Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a store. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of
C. J. DOUGHERTY,
10 No. 129 N. NINTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 4 1t2 81 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS

BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS

MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

E. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1t2 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26 6

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 25

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit 1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

CITY WARRANTS

10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 35c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 62½ to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Worley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 00.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 25 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction anteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27 6rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiecman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Par, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Heennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.

Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause a Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 5

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOLSACKS.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The body of William B. Schnider, late Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Masons, having recently been removed from Monument Cemetery and reinterred in Mount Moriah, the members of that ancient order have determined to erect to his memory an elegant and appropriate monument in the cemetery where he is buried.

—The following statistics, furnished by the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of the United States, shows the amount of revenue received, relief granted, and the number of initiates in the various subordinate lodges since the organization of the order:—

	Revenue.	Relief.	Initiates.
1830 to 1839 inclu'e,	$327,935·77	No record.	18,000
1840 to 1849 "	4,933,492·17	$1,864,115·05	179,754
1850 to 1859 "	12,951,453·05	6,064,397·18	234,252
1860 to 1869 "	13,111,133·54	4,846,518·19	228,193
	$31,324,014·33	$12,775,030·42	660,259

—Thomas Smith, residing in New York, was taken to the Hospital yesterday afternoon by Reserve Officer Robert Wilson, assisted by some citizens, suffering from severe internal injuries caused by falling down a hatchway. Catharine Vogenheim, aged eighteen years, residing at No. 1020 Sansom street, seriously injured by falling down stairs at her residence. Washington Snyder, aged twenty-two years, residing at No. 2126 Jefferson street, hand mashed by being caught in some machinery. Christian Bohringer, aged fifty years, residing in Front street, above Race, shoulder dislocated. Henry Miller, aged twelve years, residing at No. 627 Ward street, arm broken.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130¾.

—Ex-Secretary Seward is in Mexico.

—The receipts of the Oregon State Fair amounted to over $10,000.

—Small pox prevails among the Indian tribes in the vicinity of Fort Benton.

—Buffalo workmen of the Erie Railroad Company have joined in the general strike.

—There was more gold in the Treasury yesterday than on any day for two years past.

—Admiral Farragut is rapidly recovering, and in a few days will leave Chicago for his home.

—Owen Hand was convicted in New York, yesterday, of the murder of James O'Donnell.

—Eleven hundred passengers arrived in San Francisco during the week ending October 17.

—The Evangelical clergymen of Boston propose to give a public reception to Father Hyacinthe.

—Professor Asaph Hall, who went to Alaska to observe the August eclipse, has returned to Washington.

—Secretary Boutwell, yesterday, approved the appointment of a lady to a position in the Assistant Treasurer's office, in this city.

—The anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus was celebrated on Sunday by the residents of San Francisco.

—The securities lately stolen from the banking-house of Collins, Ullman & Co., at Chicago, have all been recovered. Their value was $145,000.

—In the game of base ball played at Cincinnati, yesterday, between the Athletics, of this city, and the "Red Stockings," the latter won by a score of 17 to 12.

—The Executive Committee of the Commercial Convention will meet at New Orleans on the 16th inst., to consider the subject of reclaiming bottom lands on the Mississippi.

—The appointment of the Hon. George A. Pearce, of Western Maryland, is urged as Circuit Judge of the United States for the Circuit composed of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

—It is the opinion of a gentleman at Washington that the Cuban privateer Hornet will be condemned, based on rumored assertions to that effect by the United States authorities at Wilmington.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The loss of life in the fighting which preceded the capture of Valencia was trifling. The troops had two killed and seven wounded. The loss of the insurgents is unknown. No taxpayer or householder of Valencia took part in the revolt. In many streets where barricades were erected, or resistance was offered to the advance of the troops, the walls are marked. The final attack would have been made early in the week had the troops not been obliged to wait for ammunition. The capture of Valencia has had a tranquillizing effect all over the country. Official reports state that only a few remnants of dispersed bands are now roaming through the provinces.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The *Times* to-day has an article on General Prim. The writer admits that Prim is not a man of transcendent genius, but has a depth of coolness and boundless ambition. He has an army in his hands, and intends to keep it as long as Spain is without a king. None can wrest from Prim the sword, which is the real sceptre of Spain. Prim sees this, and resolves that no king shall preside over Spain but one of his own making, or under his influence; and above all, no Montpensier, whom he has always opposed. It is not easy or hardly desirable to break through the arrangement which places in Prim's hands virtual sovereignty. If Prim is disposed to make good use of his victory let him introduce, not improvident clemency or inordinate liberty, but true order based on legality.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks the formation of a republic in Spain would be a step in the right direction. Spain has a long journey before she becomes well instructed, civilized, and prosperous.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Council of Ministers met at Compeigne, the Emperor presiding, and held two sessions to-day. Drouyn de Lhuys has gone to Compeigne to supply the place of Prince d'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose continued illness prevents his attendance.

The Opposition Deputies to the Corps Legislatif held a meeting to-day, at which they drew up and signed a manifesto.

They declare that they will not go to the Legislative Chamber on the 26th inst., as has been proposed, because they do not wish to provoke a demonstration and imperil returning liberty. A pacific revolution, the result of which is daily becoming clearer, having commenced, they must not become the instrument or furnish a pretext for disorder.

The opposition will await the meeting of the Corps Legislatif on the day to which it has been postponed by the government, when they will demand to know the reason for this new wrong, and will steadily pursue the work of urging the democratic and radical demands of the country.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Local License Laws—The Collection of Debts.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held last evening, Frederick Fraley, Esq., in the chair.

A preamble and resolutions in relation to local license laws were presented by Mr. Wetherill, as follows:—

Whereas, There exists in nearly all the States of the Union local license laws discriminating against non-resident traders and agents, enacted, some of them by the State Legislatures in which they operate, and some by merely municipal corporations, assuming the sovereign prerogative of regulating trade and commerce in their several localities, and whereas, whatever may be the local reasons for maintaining such restrictions in other places, the policy is, on a whole and in a national point of view, vicious and injurious, if not unconstitutional; and whereas, the evil is too widespread and too firmly fixed to be reached by merely local effort; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade be urgently solicited at its next meeting to consider and examine the subject carefully, and if possible to institute such proceedings as shall cause a total and common abandonment of all such restrictions throughout the country. Adopted.

The delegates to the National Board of Trade were also instructed to urge upon the attention of that body the importance of uniformity in the Courts of the United States in regard to the collection of debts.

Messrs. Paul, Butcher, and Stokes were named as the committee of the month.

Gericault's "Wreck of the Medusa."

In a notice in the *Saturday Review* of a biography of Gericault recently published in Paris, we find the following interesting description of that artist's method of study and work while executing his most famous picture, "The Wreck of the Medusa:"—

Gericault's studio in Paris was close to that of Horace Vernet, being separated from it only by a garden, and the two young masters were on very intimate terms. Some time after his return from Rome, Gericault began the famous picture of the "Wreck of Medusa," but in the interval occupied himself with studies, chiefly of animals, including lions and tigers. As lithography was a novelty then, it interested Gericault, who made several fine lithographs; he practised this art a good deal in subsequent years. The unfortunate effects of fashion in the arts have never been more strikingly evident than in the cast of lithography. It is admirably adapted for the direct expression of artistic conceptions. A lithograph is just as much an original as a chalk drawing on paper; and if all artists of eminence were accustomed, as Gericault was, to use lithography as a means of popularizing their ideas, people of very moderate means might get together collections of the highest artistic, though of small pecuniary value. The same result would follow if painters were generally masters of the etching needle, and were encouraged to use it; but lithography is an easier art than etching, and the kind of talent necessary for success in it is not so rare.

Two of the survivors of the wreck of the Medusa, MM. Correard and Savigny, published the recital of their adventures and those of their companions. Everybody talked of them, and public opinion "etait arrivee a un veritable paroxysme d'horreur et d'indignation." We may remind the reader that, of the four hundred persons on board the ship, a hundred and forty-nine were put upon a raft. This raft was to have been towed by the boats which contained the rest of the people, but the boats left the raft to drift, and after twelve days of indescribable suffering, the remaining survivors, fifteen in number, were taken on board the Argus. Gericault selected the moment preceding the deliverance, when a man who has strength enough left to look out upon the sea raises himself as high as he can to make signals of distress to the ship he sees in the distance. The raft is covered with corpses and dying men, over whom the sea washes, but the most horrible days are passed, the wild fury of hunger has ceased in death, the raging madness of cannibalism is over, and nothing is left now but white corpses and a few survivors in the extremity of weakness. It may be observed therefore that the accusation of horror, commonly made against the picture, is at least unjust to the painter so far as this, that instead of selecting the most horrible time of the disaster illustrated, he purposely chose a time when the greatest horrors were all past and a gleam of hope cheered the miserable survivors. He made experimental sketches, however, of various other episodes, including the mutiny and the deliverance.

The project once decided upon, Gericault painted two sketches in oil of the whole subject, and began a third study, six feet long, which was, in fact, a picture; but he abandoned this from an apprehension that his *verve* might be exhausted before he came to the great canvas. This did not prevent him from making many preliminary sketches and studies. He got acquainted with MM. Correard and Savigny, the chief survivors, and made several studies from them; he also found out the carpenter of the *Medusa*, and induced him to construct a model of the raft in which "every detail was reproduced with the most scrupulous exactness," and on this he grouped models of the figures. As Gericault's studio was too small, he hired an immense one close to the hospital Beaujon, and in this hospital he set himself to study the ravages of disease and the agonies of death. He made arrangements to have corpses and limbs supplied to him in his own studio, and it appears that for some months this studio was the most horrible place imaginable, full of dead bodies and parts of dead bodies in more or less advanced states of decomposition. The stench was such that Gericault's friends could not, when they came to see him, endure it for more than a minute, and even professional models gave in. After having made a collection of studies, he shut himself up in his *atelier*, belonging to which was a bed-room, where he slept; he did not go out even for his meals, and his friends were excluded, except a few of the most intimate. Once he made a rapid excursion to Havre in order to procure a study for his sky. He painted in the most absolute silence, and with the steadiest possible application, saying that the noise of a mouse was enough to prevent him from working. He had nature before him for everything, and laid his color at once, with perfect certainty, and no other preparation than a simple outline. An eye-witness and pupil, M. Jamar, who was always in his studio (and who, by-the-by, had to be as noiseless as a marble statue), tells us that Gericault looked at the model with a remarkable intensity of attention before he touched the canvas, and that he painted very quietly, seeming to proceed slowly, and yet in reality working with remarkable rapidity.

Unfortunately at the exhibition the "Radeau de la Meduse" was hung, as Gericault thought, too low, and as he had been admitted before the opening he begged that it might be rehung, which was unfortunately granted him, for now the picture was hung too high, and the majesty of it was lost. This may partly account for the slight success of the picture when first exhibited; but there were other causes, especially the animosity of a then powerful clique which systematically opposed all art that did not issue from its own sources. The public received the picture coldly, and so did the professional critics. Luckily Gericault had been recommended to exhibit it in England; and so he sent it to London, where the separate exhibition of it brought him about £800. After the painter's death, by dint of immense determination and perseverance, M. de Forbin induced the Ministry of the day to buy the "Radeau de la Meduse" for two hundred and forty pounds four shillings. Gericault had offered it to the Government for the same price, minus the four shillings, but without success. We have no accurate record of what the production of it had cost him in hire of *atelier*, models, fees to various persons, and other expenses, as colors, frame, etc., but a picture of that importance can scarcely be produced for less than £100. We are glad to think that the successful exhibition of this picture, one of the few gleams of real encouragement that lighted the brief life of Gericault, should have been due to our own countrymen. He came to England, and remained here three years very happily, living on the fruits of his exhibition and his work, without touching his private income.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6·15 | MOON SETS....5·11
SUN SETS....5·14 | HIGH WATER....12·45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Dublin	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 2
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 5
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 7
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 8
Java	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Oct. 9
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Oct. 9
Cella	London	New York	Oct. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 19
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Oct. 21
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 23
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 23
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 23
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 21
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 21
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 23
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Sir Colin Campbell, Murray, Hamburg, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Hatfield Bros, Hatfield, Port Spain, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, 5 days from Portland, with headings to John Mason & Co.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, 3 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Chief, Townsend, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 18.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 18.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Melissa; Martha Lamb; New Era; Frank Ellis; H. B. Kreigh; Great Eastern; and J. H. Davis, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 19.—The barges John Van Buren; Burritt; G. C. Gere; and M. F. Hanuigan, with grain, leave for New York to-day. L. S. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 18.—The brig James Coffill went to sea to-night.

Passed in, brig James Kirby. Weather clear; wind NW. Thermometer, 52.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Canova, Wallace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 6th inst.—before reported sailed Aug. 21.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston 15th inst. for Philadelphia, has a cargo consisting of 10 bales sea island cotton, 462 do. upland cotton, 72 do. domestics, 324 bbls. rosin, 30 bales rags, 70 tcs. rice, 6 tons phosphate rock, and 85 empty ale barrels.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York 17th inst.

Steamer Millville, Renear, hence, at New York 17th instant.

Barque Scud, Crosby, for Philadelphia, cleared at Malaga 1st inst.

Barque White Cloud, Freeman, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 15th inst.

Barque Mary Pratt, Kilburn, hence, at Liverpool 6th inst. via Queenstown.

Barque Lepanto, Bell, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Bedford 16th inst.

Brig James Baker, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Brigs Circassian, Bunker, from Boston, and Chimborazo, Coombs, from Lynn, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 16th inst.

Brig M. E. Hinds, Hinds, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 15th inst.

Brig Catawba, Havener, hence, at Salem 15th inst.

Schrs Eleanor T. Ray, and George Middleton, hence, at Richmond 16th inst.

Schrs A. H. Edwards, Bartlett; S. B. Wheeler, Hoyt; Goddess, Boyd; M. G. Collins, Endicott; and L. A. Danenhower, Shepard, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Schr R. B. Allen, Chase, hence for Greenport, passed Hell Gate 17th inst.

Schrs Annie Magee, Young, and Admiral, Steelman, hence, at Salem 15th inst.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 15th inst.

Schr Rachel S. Miller, Corson, hence for Neponset, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 15th inst.

Schrs Georgie Deering, Willard, and Teaser, Henley, hence, at Portland 15th inst.

Schrs Falcon, Wheeler, from Black Rock; Alfred Chase, Elliott, from Norwich; Storm, Warwick, from New Haven; Lizzie, Taylor, from do.; Ida May, Gage, from Bridgeport; and L. D. Jarrard, Murray, from do., all for Philadelphia, at New York 17th inst.

Schrs George Fales, Crowell, from Providence for Philadelphia; Lottie Beard, Perry, from New Bedford for do., and about 40 others, all detained by head winds, were in Dutch Island harbor 15th inst.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SEASON.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have just opened the largest and most complete assortment of the latest styles of FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS, including a full line of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
Mixed Cassimeres,
Plaid Cassimeres,
Mixed Suitings,

In all the standard and popular Foreign and American makes.

For Ladies' Wear

We have some elegant specialties in Astrachans, Velvet Cloths, Velvet Furs, White Velvet Furs, Blue Cloth, Crimson Cloth, Maroon Cloth, White Cloth, and all the FANCY COLORED CLOTHS for Ladies' Sailor Jackets and Walking Sacques.

Velveteens! Velveteens!

In immense variety and all colors.

Waterproofs! Waterproofs!

We have, as usual, the finest qualities and best makes at the lowest prices. 10 14 3wrp

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

Our stock is now complete, with a large assortment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance.

Ladies' Cloakings.

IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS,
VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS,
ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS,
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND MIXTURES, from $1·00 upwards.

Men's and Boys' Wear.

ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards.
PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS.
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS.
FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE CITY. Also to canvass the city.
The most liberal commission given. Apply or address No. 704 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [10 6 12s

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Streets. 11 6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 233 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.
Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.
Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.
On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.
Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.
10 9 s3t CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held at the rooms, corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All interested are urgently invited to be present. JOHN H. ATWOOD,
10 15 4t* Secretary.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on, and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22tf Secretary and Treasurer.

REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the MORNING GLORY BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
10 6 1m4p Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mananna y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nuove (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1617.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1037 WALNUT St. 1 26s

SEWING MACHINES.

TO AN INTELLIGENT PUBLIC!

Sewing by machinery has long ceased to be a chimerical idea. The only point in doubt is, which is the BEST.

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

We do most emphatically and earnestly pronounce to be that

GREAT DESIDERATUM

So long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentialities of

A PERFECT MACHINE

ARE COMBINED.

THE PARHAM Sewing Machine Company

Having purchased all the old patents of Mr. CHARLES PARHAM, a well-known inventor of rare abilities, of twenty years' standing; also his several *new* and *very valuable Patents* for certain later improvements, and also, at a considerable expense, obtained a general license to use the many patents owned by the old-established
WHEELER & WILSON CO.,
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
And GROVER & BAKER CO.
By the employment of the oldest and most skilful mechanics and operators, and whose judgment and varied experience have been consulted, only those features of the numerous patents possessing *long-tried merit* are used. By such a grand combination

THE NEW PARHAM

IS, UNDOUBTEDLY,
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST!
THE BEST AND MOST PERFECTLY FINISHED!
ITS MOVEMENTS AS SPEEDY AND AS LIGHT AS ANY OTHER MACHINE.

IT USES A STRAIGHT NEEDLE,
MAKING A TIGHT LOCK-STITCH
THAT CANNOT BE UNRAVELLED
PERFECTLY FAIR UPON BOTH SIDES,
IT HAS THE NEW NEEDLE-HOLDER.
NO SPRINGING OR BENDING OF THE NEEDLE IN CHANGING FROM COARSE TO FINE, THEREBY AVOIDING ALL DROPPED OR MISSED STITCHES.
IT USES THE CELEBRATED SHUTTLE-CARRIER.
NO RACE OR GROOVE EMPLOYED.
NO SOILING OR OILING OF THE THREAD.
NO FRICTION OR WEARING OF THE SHUTTLE.

The largest piece of work will pass under it.
It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric
Without the use of paper underneath.
It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth, or
Linen Duck with Linen Thread,
Marseilles, Pique, and English Lastings,
Pass over Seams, or Turn Corners Perfectly

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT, TUCK AND GATHER.

All machines finished in the highest degree of the art.
All Cabinet Furniture of the most beautiful and chaste designs.

THE PARHAM New Family Sewing Machine

Is fully warranted in every particular. Full instructions furnished by obliging and experienced lady operators at the residence of a purchaser.
The Company will furnish the instrument upon equitable and easy terms.

Principal Office and Salesrooms,
No. 704 CHESNUT Street,
10 15 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street. Preparation for business or college. 10 9 1m*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 4035 CHESNUT Street.
10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1420 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 2m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class.
Apply to
10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
A Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
ARTISTE DES MODES,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,

With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelettes, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.
Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.
Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1·00 per pair.
Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuth3

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.
OPEN THIS DAY,
10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2·50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices.
40 PIECES SATINS,
16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1·50 per yard; reduced from $2.
16 PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4·50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value.
Also, a full stock of all kinds of RIBBONS, SILKS, HATS, FRAMES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
10 18 1m NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
Elegant Brown-Stone
RESIDENCE,
WITH COACH HOUSE,
No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET,
Furniture new and will be included, if wished.
APPLY TO
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
AT DREXEL & CO.'S,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
10 16 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown.
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE,
No. 1228½0 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, THE NEW PLAY,
by Dion Boucicault, in five acts, written expressly for
MISS LAURA KEENE,
HUNTED DOWN;
OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
LAURA KEENE as ..... Mary Leigh
Supported by her admirable Company.
To conclude with a Laughable Comedietta.
Doors open at 7; commences at ½ to 8.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 19,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
THE STRANGER.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
WEDNESDAY—EDWIN BOOTH AS OTHELLO.
THURSDAY—EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.
FRIDAY,
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
and MERCHANT OF VENICE
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
SATURDAY—FIFTH BOOTH MATINEE.
DON CÆSAR AND TAMING OF THE SHREW.
SATURDAY NIGHT—RICHARD III.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.
COMFIDY WEEK.
PROGRESS.
MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT,
T. W. Robertson's new Comedy, called
PROGRESS,
with new scenery and fine cast,
including Messrs. Cathcart, Stoddart, Ralton, Craig, and Hemple, Miss Lizzie Price, and Mrs. Thayer.
MONDAY—ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
WALNUT STREET,
THE GREAT DANSEUSE,
BONFANTI. BONFANTI. BONFANTI.
THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
The Variety Combination is a New Bill.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

GRAND ARENIC EXPOSITION!
UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM
has been evoked by the
GORGEOUS EXPOSITIONS
OF THE
GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
ON THE ILLUMINATED GROUNDS,
EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN RACE AND VINE,
FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.
Farewell Performance and Last Week of this superior exhibition, which will terminate on
SATURDAY,
the 23d instant.
The Management confidently solicit a continued attendance of the Fashion and Elite of the city. Regal Lions subdued by the magnetic influence of the illustrious lion-tamer, Mr. Pierce.
Two grand performances each day, 2½ and 7½ o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents. 10 19tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSEN, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 11 18tf

PATENTS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN
GENERAL PATENT AGENT,
No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 1m

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu1 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of h

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1869.

THE ARRIVAL OF FATHER HYACINTHE.

Father Hyacinthe arrived at New York yesterday in the steamer Pereire, but as he has managed thus far to keep himself secluded, and particularly as he only speaks French and Latin, the reporters who are anxious to "interview" him are as yet at a nonplus. The New York Councils have not offered him the hospitalities of the city or the use of the City Hall for the reception of his friends, nor are they likely to do so, owing to certain peculiarities of the Father's position. Boston, however, has entered the field with commendable promptness to do the honors of the occasion and redeem the neglect of New York. It is announced that the evangelical ministers of the "Hub" propose to extend him a public reception, and they have appointed a committee to confer with him on the subject. This is probably just the kind of attention that Father Hyacinthe desires to avoid; and although the Boston pastors would probably be glad to have him turn his back altogether upon Catholicism, and would welcome him most cordially as a convert to their peculiar religious views, they evidently do not understand the exact bearings of the case, and are likely to let their enthusiasm get the better of their judgment. Any such attentions as they propose to offer would only embarrass the French priest, and make his position more difficult than it is at present. Father Hyacinthe is a sincere Catholic, warmly attached to that Church by every possible tie, and he has as yet given no reason for anybody to imagine that he will ever be anything else than a Catholic. He is now the representative of a large and influential portion of that Church who are dissatisfied with the way things are managed at Rome by the Pope and his immediate admirers, and who strongly protest against an Œcumenical Council being called merely for the purpose of registering the decrees of the Vatican Cabinet. He desires to see the Church take its proper position in advance of the age, and not lagging behind it and exerting all its influence to retard progress and civilization; and he recognizes the loss of prestige that the Church labors under as due to the infatuated and headstrong policy of the Ultramontane party. He holds that party as responsible for much of the infidelity and dislike for the Church that prevails in France, and his object is rather to reform than to defy.

What he proposes to accomplish by a visit to the United States we are unable to tell, but it is most probable that he has come here simply for rest, and to escape the pressure that was being made on every side by the authorities of the Church to force him to retire from the position he has taken. It is said that he will remain in this country until the meeting of the Council, when he will proceed to Rome to press his views upon the assembled magnates of the Church.

The probabilities, however, are that before that time he will be degraded from his ecclesiastical functions, and debarred of his right to speak as a representative of the Catholic Church. The full text of the letter written to him by the superior of his order at Rome has been published, and after a remonstrance against the course he has seen fit to pursue, he is plainly threatened with the greater excommunication if he does not immediately resume the gown of his order and acknowledge the error of his conduct.

His coming to the United States is in direct defiance of this threat, and the next news will probably be that it has been carried into execution. This controversy between the Church and one of the most influential and eloquent of its clergymen is highly interesting, and, as in Luther's time, it may produce results that neither party anticipate; but as yet Father Hyacinthe appears before the world as a sincere Catholic, respectfully but firmly protesting against doctrines and influences that he believes are injurious to the cause of true religion, and as calculated to injure the Church and aid its enemies, and the probabilities are that the kind offices of the Boston evangelical pastors will be declined as inappropriate to the occasion, and as likely to do more harm than good to the cause he advocates.

In a recent lawsuit in California, the plaintiff, in sueing a Chinaman, resisted the right of the defendant and his fellow-countrymen to testify. If his position had been sustained by the court, the Celestial would have been completely in the power of his adversary, and a precedent would have been set for the commencement of successful suits of almost every description against the Chinese portion of the population. A State law was quoted to sustain the extraordinary pretensions of the plaintiff. It was framed in the same spirit as the laws of the Southern States, which formerly forbid colored men to testify in Southern Courts, but it lacked the excuse which was based on the servile condition of the negroes before slavery was abolished. Fortunately the Judge decided that the State law was practically overruled by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and he therefore permitted the Chinese defendant to give his version of the pending dispute. A police judge, however, had previously given an adverse decision, and it seems to be a common practice to withhold from the Chinese the right of testifying in their own behalf or on behalf of their fellow-countrymen. An authoritative judgment on this subject should be speedily rendered. The credibility of Chinese testimony, like all other evidence, may be closely scrutinized, but it is a mockery of justice to contemptuously reject it in all cases. One of the most important objects of judicial investigations is to ascertain the whole truth, and the absolute exclusion of a large body of intelligent men from the witness-stand not only defeats this end in many important cases, but encourages fraud, extortion, and various other forms of rank injustice. When Chinamen cannot be heard in their own defense, they sink to the unfortunate position of having no rights which white men are bound to respect, and in thousands of cases they have been subjected to treatment based on this monstrous idea. While they have gone on year after year increasing in numbers and in usefulness on the Pacific coast, the emigration would be much greater if they did not in many instances send back to their countrymen tidings of maltreatment and injustice, encouraged by the illiberal California laws. When the validity of the late decision of Judge Sawyer is universally recognized, this evil will be, to a large extent, corrected. It is an important step in the right direction, but more conclusive action of a similar character is needed to completely establish justice on the Pacific coast.

THE CORONER'S ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Coroner's office is one of great importance. It is essential that it should be administered in a capable and efficient manner. This it is almost impossible to do now with the miserable accommodations that are provided.

The Coroner's office is down in a cellar; it is dark, cramped, and inconvenient. There is no place for the proper disposition of the jury, the witnesses, the reporters and others who are compelled to attend when an inquest is going on, and when the room is full of persons the ventilation is so bad that it is almost impossible to remain there.

It is disgraceful that in a city like this an important officer like the Coroner should be provided with no better quarters, and every citizen who has been unfortunate enough to be summoned as a witness to an inquest can certify that a change is imperatively necessary.

Councils ought to move in this matter and provide the Coroner with rooms where he can conduct the business of his office in a proper manner—a place where the jury will not be crowded by the witnesses and spectators, where the reporters can have elbow-room and not be placed in the midst of the prisoners, where the female witnesses can have a decent waiting room, and where the loafers that hang about Fifth and Chesnut streets can be excluded. This is a matter of considerable moment, and we hope that it will receive the early attention of Councils.

Dr. William H. Taylor, the newly-elected Coroner, is a gentleman in every way fitted for the office. When he formerly held the position he made one of the best Coroners we have ever had, and his convenience in this matter ought to receive some consideration.

The Secretary of the Free Trade League has issued a manifesto, setting forth that the disposition is rapidly increasing to break down the bulwarks established for the protection of American industry, and that free trade is attracting to her British standard many converts in the West and in New England. Numerous meetings have been held, newspapers have been established, tracts have been published and distributed, and he considers that so much progress has been made that it will be safe to carry the war against the struggling industries of this nation "into Africa by the proposal of a revenue tariff during the coming session of Congress." These are boastful if not brave words, and it behoves the guardians of the national interests to be on the alert. Approximate free trade has had but one result in this country heretofore, and it can have but one result, under the present industrial organization, hereafter—financial ruin. Since this is threatened, it behooves every patriotic citizen to endeavor to avert it.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia Library vote to-day on the various propositions in reference to the acceptance of the Rush bequest. While we think it clear that their individual interests will not be promoted unless it is distinctly understood that they can be permitted to sustain an independent library in the present or some other central location, we are sorry to see in the discussions of this subject so little disposition to do justice to the commendable spirit which prompted Dr. Rush to give the most liberal donation to the cause of literature which was ever made in this country. His gift was magnificent in amount and value, despite the singular and troublesome conditions with which it was clogged; and, no matter what decision may be rendered by the stockholders of the Philadelphia Library, this fact should constantly be gratefully remembered.

The November Magazines.—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the November number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which has the following table of contents:—

"The Small Sins of Congress;" "The Foe in the Household," IX; "From the Orient direct;" "Earthquakes of the Western United States;" "Our Phil;" "A Dredging Excursion in the Gulf Stream," II; "In Memoriam;" "The Increase of Human Life," II; "A Pedestrian Tour;" "The Brick Moon," II; "Mohammed, and his Place in Universal History;" "The Old Bankers of Florence;" "Bonaparte, Aug. 15, 1769—Humboldt, Sept. 14, 1769;" "Reviews and Literary Notices."

Our Young Folks for November has a continuation of Mr. Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," an interesting article on "How Ships are Built," and other entertaining reading for young people.

A Monster Cannon.

The monster cannon cast in the end of the sixteenth century by the Emperor Fedor Ivanovitch, which is one of the principal "lions" of the Kremlen, and has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being the largest piece of artillery in Russia, has at length found a rival and superior in the colossal gun recently cast at Perm. This military Titan, according to the account of a correspondent of the St. Petersburg *News*, is fully two-thirds larger than its predecessor, and throws a ball weighing eighty Russian poods, or 2880 pounds. It is at present being tested by a commission of engineers, the Government having announced its intention, in case the report be favorable, of ordering—five other pieces of similar calibre.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
OPENING LECTURE
BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
On TUESDAY EVENING, October 19.
Subject—"WHITED SEPULCHRES."
SECOND LECTURE,
BY R. J. DE CORDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.
Subject—"THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME."
The remainder of the series will be given in the following order:—
Oct. 23, MISS OLIVE LOGAN; Oct. 27, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Nov. 29, HON. S. S. COX; Dec. 1, HON. CHARLES SUMNER; Dec. 3, REV. ROBERT COLLYER; Dec. 7, MARK TWAIN; Dec. 9, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Dec. 16, WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 10 18 2t

DR. E. H. CHAPIN WILL LECTURE at CONCERT HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, October 19, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"Building and Being."
Tickets to all parts of the building Fifty Cents, to be obtained at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street; also at the door on the evening of the lecture. 10 16 3t*

THE LADIES' FAIR IN AID OF THE Fund for the erection of a Homœopathic Hospital will be held at Horticultural Hall, from 17th to 30th November. A meeting of the Lady Managers will be held at the College Buildings, FILBERT Street, above Eleventh, on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock, at which all interested are invited to attend. It*

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY.
NOTICE.—A dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable on and after the 16th inst. S. ALTER,
10 19 3t* Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Stated meeting and display THIS EVENING. It*

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9 2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 9 25

BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$457,195 33
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	188,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	50,400 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	26,000 00
Redeeming Agent	19,607 61
Other National Banks	15,932 11
Other Banks and Bankers	6,155 33
Banking House	38,000 00
Other Real Estate	20,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,185 11
Current Expenses	9,092 44
Taxes Paid	1,636 25
Exchanges	1,358 37
Premiums	91 44
Cash Items	6,643 15
Exchange for Clearing House	42,891 72
Bills of National Banks	13,740 00
Fractional Currency	598 86
Legal Tenders	120,109 00
	$973,577 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Discounts	14,639 23
Profit and Loss	2,523 55
Special Profit and Loss	5,867 62
Circulation received from Comptroller	$134,000
Circulation on hand	253 123 625 00
Individual Deposits	575,795 06
Certificates of Deposit	9,828 34
Clearing-House Receipts	14,865 65
Due to National Banks	12,700 94
Due to Banks and Bankers	9,739 75
	$973,577 19

I, E. F. MOODY, Cashier of the Fourth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. F. MOODY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of October, 1869.
E. H. WILLIAMSON, Notary Public.
JAMES HOPKINS,
JOHN FARRIRA,
SAMUEL J. CRESSWELL, Jr.,
10 18 2t Directors.

CLOTHING.

WHERE DO THE PEOPLE BUY THEIR CLOTHES?

Just look at the way the people all
Are rushing and crowding to GREAT BROWN HALL,
To buy Fine Clothes for the present Fall!
THE CLOTHES OF ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Just look at the Clothes! A monstrous heap!
Stylish, substantial, Rich, and CHEAP;
Such as we find it a pleasure to keep;
MADE BY ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Just think of such goods! And think of the price!
So low, for garments so rich and nice!
You hardly need to think of it twice;
BUT YOU BUY OF ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Every sort of Fine Fall Garments
Of every sort of exquisite material,
All the nobbiest styles,
All the choicest patterns,
All the lowest prices,

AT THE
Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OGDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.
ALL THE NEW BOOKS,
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, and
CHROMOS,
SOLD AT
TURNER BROTHERS & CO.'S,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 808 CHESNUT STREET,
10 19 2trp Above Eighth street.

SHAWLS.
1869.
FALL TRADE.
ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES
AT THORNLEY'S
POPULAR CORNER,
Eighth and Spring Garden.
We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.
Long and Square Paisley,
Long and Square Broche,
Long and Square Blanket,
Long and Square Thibet,
Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.
Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At moderate prices. With a choice selection of
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.
FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

MINCED MEAT.
MINCED MEAT.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT.
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.
The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCE MEAT, so universally known all over the country.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 10 8 tfrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 21 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

RACES.
POINT BREEZE PARK.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.
Match $300; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness.
R. P. Stetson names b. M. GAZELLE.
J. M. Pettit names blk. m. LIZZIE PATCHEN.
Omnibuses leave Library street at 2½ P. M.
Admission $1. 1t

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.—Good workers, sold for want of use only. Apply at Stables of Knickerbocker Ice Company, TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets. 10 6 18trp*

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS.
10 15tuth1 DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEW RETAIL
DRY GOODS HOUSE!!
MESSRS. TRASK & WHITING,
Nos. 39 and 41 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE NOW OPENED
A LARGE AND VERY DESIRABLE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
Complete in all Departments, comprising;
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS!
WOOLLENS AND FLANNELS!
DOMESTICS! NOTIONS!
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES!
HOSIERY AND GLOVES!
RIBBONS AND RIBBON VELVETS!
All goods cheerfully shown and inspection invited.
Our business will be done on a strictly One-price System.
TRASK & WHITING,
Nos. 39 and 41 North EIGHTH Street,
10 16 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
OPENED
ON MONDAY, October 18,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS
THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED.
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
10 16 stuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

AMERICAN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
MADE FOR
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 912 CHESNUT STREET,
10 16 3t4p* PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED THEIR STORE WITH A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF THE LATEST
FALL STYLES.
Orders for the celebrated make of
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
Will be promptly filled, as heretofore.
9 28 tuthsa4pim

GRAPES.
ALMARIE GRAPES,
JUST ARRIVED,
IN LARGE BUNCHES.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT.
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.
DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.
New York. Paris. [3 10 4

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
No. 1330 CHESNUT Street, Philada. 10 9 1mrp*

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

Lo, the Rich Cuban!

One of the pleasant fictions in a belief in which the public mind in the United States is educated, is that all Cubans are rich. You as naturally expect a Cuban to be wealthy, by report at least, as you expect to hear of a celebrated *prima donna* that she is the daughter of poor people, and once earned her living by singing in the streets. Heavy gold chains, small Koh-i-noors, rich clothing, and gold-headed canes are presumed to be as indispensable to the *tout-ensemble* of the unadulterated Cuban, as a bronze complexion and eyes of vivid black. Your ideal Cuban is a brilliant, tawny, fascinating, savage creature, whose walking stick is a sword-cane, and whose eyes are like socket-pistols continually flashing-in-the-pan. The real Cuban as he appears in the streets of New York is as unlike the ideal, as the Indian princess of everyday life is unlike the imaginary savage of tradition and the stage. He is very often very poor. A refugee from the warm latitude of Havana, or Trinidad, or Cienfuegos, or Matanzas, as the case may be, he has already begun to shiver in our chill October breathings, without the wherewithal to provide himself winter clothing, even of that comparatively cheap description which is labelled "Ready-made." He would perhaps have gladly enlisted under the standard of Cespedes or Quesada, but he is an exile from those very shores, whence it was all but impossible to escape into the territories occupied by those leaders. Of the nine or ten thousand refugees that have made their homes among us, many of them were wealthy in Cuba; but their wealth consisted principally of real estate, which has been appropriated by the Government. Comparatively few possess much unencumbered property in the United States, and against those who do it cannot justly be urged that they have not done much to aid their distressed countrymen. That the Cuban refugee is invariably wealthy, however, is, I repeat, a pleasant fiction, which those who meet him often very soon cease to believe in.

The correspondents and reporters of this city are burnishing up their French, intent upon interviewing

Pere Hyacinthe.

who, if he can be induced *not* to dine at Delmonico's or the Astor House, *not* to drive out with Mr. Bonner and Dexter, *not* to make the tour of Mr. Stewart's retail establishment, *not* to take rooms at the Glenham House or the Grand Hotel, and *not* to accept the hospitality of the city as represented in the Mayor and Common Council, may hope to take away with him some pleasant recollections of his visit to the United States. A foreigner's visit to this city is generally considered to be incomplete unless he has done each and all of these things, and if he can contrive, by hook or by crook, to be introduced to Mr. Fisk, and to have a chat with Corbin about religion in the Gold Room, the *eclat* of the thing will be complete. About the visit of Pere Hyacinthe there is a uniqueness which would fail to be discovered in the visit of prince or grandee, tragedienne, opera-bouffer, or gorilla-lecturer. It is the old story of the temptation in the wilderness. The World loves to tempt the Church. Fashion delights to tantalize Faith. The Pere Hyacinthe will not be let alone because he is a holy man. Saints are animals as well as sinners. They have appetites to be satisfied, and a neat taste in wines that delights to assert itself. They hunger and thirst after other things besides righteousness, and at this moment tables are preparing at which our godly guest will be desired to seat himself, with as much animal enjoyment as though the lot of priests, as well as of common men, was merely to eat and drink to-day and die to-morrow.

Those Superfluous Youngsters.

Upon the first of November a new institution (for New York) is to be opened. It is called the "Foundling House," and, as its name indicates, is intended for the accommodation of those superfluous youngsters whose fathers and mothers prefer depriving them of the opportunity of displaying that wisdom which is said to be evident in a child's capability of "knowing its father." It is situated on Twelfth street, is large enough to accommodate seventy infants, has already received contributions varying from one to one hundred dollars from many of our most prominent citizens, and is under the immediate care of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, who have already established orphan asylums on Fifth avenue, Madison avenue, and in Prince street, a Home for Destitute Children in St. Stephen's parish, and a really magnificent hospital in Eleventh street, known as the Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul. As soon as practicable a house will be built for the especial accommodation of these baby-waifs. The present undertaking was begun on account of the number of foundlings left on the thresholds of the residences of the Sisters of Charity throughout the city. Under the old order of things it was found impossible to accommodate these door-step children, which, like other step-children, often bore marks of ill-treatment even at that early age. At the house in Twelfth street infants will be received at any hour of the night or day, and no questions will be asked. If, however, the baby-depositor should desire to make any statement, or to leave any suitable indication by which the child can be identified in after years, no objection will be made. In establishing this house the Daughters of St. Vincent have done what the Sorosis only talked about: but then what right have we to blame an association of fashionably-dressed women who only pretended to *be* and not to *do*?

"Mary Warner."

"Mary Warner! Who's Mary Warner?" I heard a theatrical critic ask the other day.

"Mary Warner," whoever she is, made her first appearance in this country last night at Booth's Theatre, and was very well received by a large audience. With the drift of the play, that portion of the public which attends much to theatrical matters is already sufficiently familiar. To describe the drama as a sort of female *Ticket-of-Leave* effort, is entirely too loose and careless a generalization. It is "Mary Warner" however, from first to last, and her mingled fortitude and tenderness in one of the most trying situations that can be conceived of, lend a sad and sweet interest to the creation both of the dramatist and the actress. Meanwhile the masculine Batemans, both *pere* and *frere*, are as anxious about the newspaper criticisms fastened upon their celebrated kinswoman as though she were still a promising *debutante* of eighteen about to appear in *Geraldine*. If any critic prove recalcitrant, I understand that the old gentleman whittles a very sharp stick and immediately seeks a public and argumentative interview with him.

The Hanlon Brothers.

who have been practising all spring and summer in Mr. Ethan Stone's Equine Gymnasium, at Passaic Falls, are soon going to make their appearance in a new athletic performance, unlike any other in which anybody else has ever appeared. I know this to be a fact, because the advertisements say so. The brothers are now eight in number, five young men and three lads, all in prime condition.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Hunted Down" at the Chesnut Street Theatre.

Boucicault's drama of *Hunted Down; or, the Two Lives of Mary Leigh*, is not entirely new to our playgoers, having been produced at the Chesnut Street Theatre, under the old management, about two years ago, with Mrs. Bowers in the leading *role*, and Mr. Leake as her chief support. Last evening the play was revived upon the boards of the Chesnut, by Miss Laura Keene's new company, with all the interest, on the part of the public, that attaches to the production of a new piece. A large audience was present, and the performance was so meritorious throughout that it was received as a pronounced success. *Hunted Down* need only be compared with Boucicault's latest effusion, *Formosa*, to enable one to appreciate the rapidity with which that voluminous playwright is degenerating. The former play is immeasurably the superior of the latter, and, although it cannot be pronounced one of his best effusions, it deserves to rank above the general run of the trashy stuff with which he has been flooding the stage during the last few years. The first act attempts to portray a scene of perfect domestic bliss; but the author has been so intent upon his object that he has verged upon the puerile, and in a dialogue between the artist "John Leigh" and his wife "Mary," has given us a surfeit of the very smallest sort of small domestic talk. Miss Keene as "Mary Leigh," and Mr. Mordaunt as "John Leigh," however, make the best use of their opportunities, and in their hands the love scene partakes as little of indifference as could well be possible. Miss Keene thoroughly appreciates the individuality of her part, and while rattling off the honeyed words of her wifely happiness, brings out with sufficient distinctness the undercurrent of sadness which at once serves to give us a clue to her "other life," and affords a background that sets forth the present in bold and striking relief. The contrast is still further heightened by the *finale* of the act, in which appears the unscrupulous villain who has cast the shadow upon her life, and now emerges from the grave to complete the ruin of her hopes. The "Count de Willidon" is modelled upon the traditional heavy villain of the stage, and in no essential respect does he differ from the host of heartless and conscienceless villains who have preceded him. To Mr. McManus is allotted this part, and his interpretation of it happily does not degenerate into unnecessary and unnatural ferocity. We were agreeably disappointed in Mr. Mordaunt's personation of "John Leigh." This actor is usually so burly in manner as well as in voice, that a partial failure of the part was to be apprehended at his hands. He succeeds, however, in keeping his admirable adaptation for such *roles* as that of "Bill Sykes" well in the background, and throws a great deal of tender sentiment into the part.

In the second act villainy appears to have full swing, but in the third and last the tables are turned, and, after the first life of "Mary Leigh" is brought out into full contrast with the happiness which marks her career at the opening of the play, virtue gets the upper hand and enjoys supreme vindication, according to the time-honored custom. But the grand lesson which the piece claims to teach, and which it does impress upon us in a very forcible manner, is the utter lack of wisdom displayed by those wives who fancy that their happiness is made secure by keeping disagreeable secrets from trusting and doting husbands. A passion for startling situations is one of the pardonable weaknesses of Boucicault, and it has full play in *Hunted Down*. The scene wherein the reprobate "Count" lays claim to "Mary Leigh" as his wife, whereupon she calls upon "John Leigh," whom she had just resolved upon abandoning, to protect her, is worked up with a great deal of skill, and is acted by Miss Keene and Messrs. Mordaunt and McManus with a degree of energy and care that commands the hearty applause of the audience. Miss May Howard, who assumes the part of "Clara," the artist's model and the true wife of the heavy villain, throws a great deal of force and pathos into her *role*, which is one that makes a demand upon the higher qualities of art, and when well acted, as it is by her, engages the hearty sympathy of the audience. Little Nellie, to whom is allotted the charming child's part of "Willie Leigh," elicited last evening generous applause. Many of the best points of the play are placed in her mouth, and she delivers them with a true childlike earnestness that evinces great care in her training and great capacity for the stage on the part of one of such tender age. *Hunted Down*, as given on the first evening of its performance, is certainly a pleasurable entertainment, and will deserve all the repetitions that Miss Keene may accord it.

"Progress" at the Arch.

The real merits of Robertson's pieces are well understood by the public, in spite of the efforts on the part of some critics to elevate them to a position they cannot claim, and of others to degrade them below the level where they really belong. The real weakness of the drama of the present day is in the lack of competent playwriters. We have quite as good acting, on an average, as former generations, and in stage appointments and all the appurtenances of the theatre we are far in advance of former times. Dramatic writing only has fallen into neglect, and a really good play is so rare a thing that it is apt to excite unusual interest when it does appear. As every playgoer knows, the majority of the pieces now written are distinguished by an inanity of language that places them beneath contempt as literary works, and they depend entirely for success on scenery and mechanical effects that ought to be only the accessories to well-drawn characters, skilfully woven plot, powerful and effective dramatic situations, and wit, passion, pathos, and sentiment in the dialogue. No sensible person will object to sensational effects, for every great dramatist, from Æschylus to Shakespeare, has made use of them, and in a manner that Boucicault and Daly, when racking their brains to find work for the stage carpenter, would not dare to do. Æschylus and Shakespeare, however, have given us grand and noble poetry, or they would have been forgotten long ago, and the success of their plays did not depend solely upon the scene-painter and machinist. If this was an age of great dramatic writers, Robertson would scarcely take the same rank he does now; but the qualities that have made his reputation are genuine, and his plays, so far as they go, are real works of art. He has a rare faculty of throwing a charm about subjects that in themselves are commonplace and often trivial. His plays are fresh, bright, and pure in tone; and it is creditable to the taste of the public that they like them, and to the dramatist that he can make such subjects attractive without resorting to the clap-trap devices that the Boucicault school of dramatists find necessary.

Progress, produced at the Arch last evening, is an adaptation of a comedy entitled *Les Ganaches*, by Victorien Sardou. It is, apparently, a tolerably close copy of the original, as it lacks many of the characteristics of Robertson's style, and it is a more vigorous performance than any that he has yet given to the world.

The scene is laid in an old English abbey, removed from the centres of civilization, and inhabited by a set of old fogies who delight in contemplating the good old times and in declaiming against the progressive spirit of the present day that is fast obliterating the old landmarks. Love, however, comes in to aid Progress in defeating the fogies. A daughter of the house of Mompesson conceives an affection for a young engineer, and, falling into a severe illness, her relatives are obliged to consent to her receiving the addresses of her plebeian lover as the only means of saving her life. The theme is well worked out, and the argument between fogyism and progress fairly stated.

The love story is very beautiful, although the spectacle of a sick girl, with a consumptive cough, is anything but pleasant; and we could well wish that the requirements of the scene did not render it necessary for the heroine to appear in quite such a distressing condition. The part of "Eva" was very well performed by Miss Price, who in the delightful little love scene of the second act played with great feeling and tenderness. Mrs. Thayer as "Miss Myrnie," a mischief-making old maid, was admired as usual, and Mr. Hemple as "Bunnythorne," a retired contractor, had a part exactly suited to him, and he appeared to excellent advantage, as he always does in such circumstances. The honors of the evening, however, were carried off by Mr. Mathews, who made a great deal of the small part of "Lord Mompesson," and gave the best and most careful piece of acting of the evening. The rest of the characters were creditably sustained, and that is about as much as can be said. Most of the parts appear to be capable of greater elaboration than was bestowed upon them, and there was little or no attempt at genuine character-acting, except in the instances we have mentioned.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Boucicault's drama of *Hunted Down* will be performed this evening by Miss Keene and her company. A laughable comedietta will conclude the entertainment.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear this evening in *The Stranger* and *Don Cæsar de Bazan*. *Othello* is announced for to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH *Progress* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an amusing minstrel performance will be given this evening.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES will open this evening at the Academy of Music, with Miss Anna Dickinson as the first of the luminaries in Mr. Pugh's list. Miss Dickinson's subject is "Whited Sepulchres," and the substance of her discourse will be facts and opinions about the Mormons.

The second lecture will be delivered on Thursday evening next by Mr. R. J. De Cordova. Subject, "The Sham Family at Home."

DR. E. H. CHAPIN will lecture this evening at Concert Hall. The subject chosen by this distinguished orator is "Building and Being." Dr. Chapin's fame is so widely known, and his eloquence so highly appreciated by our citizens, that we need only announce his appearance to insure him an appreciative audience, and a rare treat may be expected by those who attend.

THE CIRCUS is now in its last week on Eighth street, between Race and Vine, and those who admire first-rate equestrianism should take advantage of the few remaining opportunities. There will be a grand street parade to-morrow up Vine to Fifteenth, to Callowhill, to Twentieth, to Arch, to Thirteenth, to Spruce, to Fifth, to Vine, to Eighth. Performances will be given every afternoon and evening.

PERSONAL.

A Glance at the Personals of Newspapers—What they Are, and What They May Lead to.

The newspaper is a household kaleidescope, showing day by day the combining and dissolving visions of life about town. Each one finds in it what he or she has the wish and the power to see. The anxious trader notes the ups and downs of prices, and his wife of marriages, deaths, and butter. The cute wirepuller chuckles to see how adroitly his leading strings are handled near election day, and the young miss delights in the news of toilettes and amusements. Yet the column which of all others proves most absorbing is that headed "Personal." It is so gossipy, tells odd things so innocently, and gives such good data for guessing how other folks are living, that we confess, for our own part, to taking a big interest in it. Having had the curiosity lately to glance over the Personals of the *Ledger*, the *Herald*, and the *New York Sunday Mercury*, each peculiar in this line, our readers shall have some of the experiences gained.

Here are a couple of items taken from one paper, the like of which occur often, and give a good insight into the ambitions of boy life:—

LEFT SCHOOL ON THE — INSTANT—A Boy, 15 years old. Had on a brown mixed suit, dark straw hat; is of a fair, delicate complexion. Any information that will lead to his recovery will be rewarded at No. —— street, Philadelphia.

LEFT THEIR HOMES IN TRENTON, ON Saturday, D—— H——, aged 16, and P—— W——, aged 15. H—— is light complexioned, had on dark clothes, and had star marked on one hand. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by their parents, —— street, Trenton.

The first boy can easily be conjectured to be an admirer of those famous strollers, Jack the Sailor Boy, Robinson Crusoe, and Roderick Random; and, like young Roderick, he has packed his little bundle, thrown it over his shoulder, and set out on a long tramp to see the wonders of his country. Sleeping under a hedge or on a haystack, with the stars and moon shining down, sounds very pretty in reading, but a strong after-twinge of the "rheumatics" feels scarcely so jolly. The other lads, no doubt, have vowed together to run away to sea, have cribbed in secrecy some of their old clothes, a lot of cold meat and bread, and by each other's aid having got themselves tattooed on arms and bodies with all sorts of "injun ink" figures, till they look as heathenish as they feel, have set out to trudge most likely to this city, and in all probability may find their romance drizzling out in an oyster smack.

Such youngsters too often have their heads full of romantic fancies that have nothing to match them in life, and tug hard at the restraints of the good mother's apron strings. Be patient, boys, and get all the happiness possible out of home life; the time may be soon enough of itself when you will have nothing of it with you but recollections. See how, when the time comes for the young swallows to fly, the old birds push them off the roof of the homestead that they may learn to use their wings by fluttering in the air; and be sure the time of bearing your share of the world's work will come fast enough.

Then there is a species of notices for goods that have unaccountably strayed away, of which class a few driblets are almost always in print. They may be pretty accurately sorted into two general heads—one puts on the *virtuous indignant* tone, and trusts by loud talk to bring the unknown offender to his or her knees, like this:—

THE PERSON WHO TOOK MY GOLD Spectacles off the table of my back room on Friday morning, October —, in house ——, street, is requested to return them and spare their character. Mrs. ——, —— street.

The other philosophically strikes the *bland persuasive key*, and offers an inducement more pleasant yet fully as effective as Paddy's pitch-fork argument with the bull in his garden:—

IF THE PARTY WHO, IN MISTAKE, TOOK a Basket from the —— Hotel, foot of —— street, on Friday, October —, returns it and contents to Mr. ——, proprietor, they will receive fifteen ($15) dollars, and no questions asked.

As human nature averages, "mine host" will be apt to get more good out of his advertisement than the old lady.

Another piquant class of notices almost monopolize the personals of the New York journals, although, we are glad to say, scarcely represented in Philadelphia papers. Those who are fond of cracking hard nuts may try their teeth on these:—

BIG INDIAN PINES FOR HIS LITTLE SQUAW; her silence worries him.

IN THE RAIN, SATURDAY NIGHT LATE. —Got off Third avenue car in the Bowery, near Stanton street, walking down under the umbrella. Send some address to NIL DESP., box 230 Herald office.

A. H.—135. WARM WEATHER. KEEP still.

"A TRUE FRIEND"—HARDWARE.—IF I can serve you, command me in person or by letter at 12 o'clock this 5th of October. Why turn away so? Your vilified D—S.

"STILL WATER."—SIXTH AVENUE, INstead of east side, at four. "QUIETNESS."

All, however, are not quite so puzzling to general readers. Here are a couple which seem to tell a plain story; the respective parties can scarcely be accused of over modesty in respect to their personal attractiveness:—

IF THE YOUNG LADY IN BLACK, WHO noticed gent who was unsuccessful in passing card in envelope when at table at the American Institute Fair on Saturday evening, desires his acquaintance, please address in confidence ADMIRER, box 203, Herald office.

IF THE STOUT GENTLEMAN WHO RODE up in the Madison avenue stage Saturday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock, wishes to form the acquaintance of the young lady sitting opposite, who wore striped suit, he can do so by addressing ELLA, Union Square Post Office, 823 Broadway.

Scarcely applicable to the latter are Shakespeare's lines:—

"A maiden never bold;
Of spirit so still and quiet, that her motion
Blushed at itself!"

And as Miss Ella's admiration in this case seems to be given to a good many masculine pounds avoirdupois, she can scarcely be classed under another description of the immortal bard's:—

"Some there be that *shadows* kiss;
Some have but a shadow's bliss."

A second edition of *La Traviata* might easily be made by any one patient enough to clip and arrange the personals contained in several issues of the *Herald*. From the first advertisement timidly inserted, half in joke and half in earnest, to the sad appeals full of remorse and terror, the passage is soon bridged. Let us try the experiment:—

MISS GREEN.—PLEASE SEND YOUR ADdress to J. M. P., box 5890 Post Office.

B. B.—ANOTHER LETTER, ADDRESSED as before. Call for it. MARY MORTON.

"YOUR NEIGHBORS." — COMMUNICAtion received. Will you be kind enough to write again, giving address (in strictest confidence); will esteem it a great favor.

WILL MY LITTLE FAVORITE, PRETTY, curly haired Libbie F——r, of the K. C., grant me an interview? E. G., of 51.

DARLING.—WEDNESDAY AND THURSday, 2 o'clock, corner Tenth and West Fourth streets; if not possible, write, post office there, real name. GEORGE HARRIS.

J. H. F.—MEET ME ON THURSDAY, THE 5th, corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway, at 4 P. M. MOLLIE.

NIBLO'S, TUESDAY EVENING, AFTERwards stage to Delmonico's. If agreeable state when I can see you. Address C. BARTLETT, New York Post Office.

NELLIE—SHALL I SEE YOU AGAIN? REPORTER.

SAM—I WILL MEET YOU ON THE CORNER of Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue on Saturday, the 16th, at 3 o'clock. MATTIE.

EMMA—"HOME IN TIME; NO THANKS TO your honor." Parted last at Howard street, without champagne. Write immediately.

VAN GORDER.—COME, DARLING, WITHout fear; only beware of "shadows." Received two. More when I see you JULIA.

DEAR CHARLIE—I AM HEARTSICK AND discouraged. When will you come to PRAY.

YOUR LETTERS INTERCEPTED — YOU have been deceived; please write me at the New York Post Office. You have the address. D.

PRAY DO LET ME HEAR FROM YOU IMmediately, as I am very unhappy. BROOKLYN.

Y.—DARLING, "I AM GREATLY ALARMED." I have tried, but do not see you. Do please enlighten me at once, will you, and relieve my sincere anxiety, mentioning the last time you saw me, and other circumstances to completely assure me of its being from you. From your unhappy and impatient X.

DISHEARTENED AND SICK IN SOUL.—AT home this or any evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Shall I see you? No letters received. F.

FAITH AND TRUST SO STRONG COULD not believe you changed, although that note almost said so. With God's help "my property" will realize and do its DUTY.

METHLICK.—JULY 12, 1869.—I HAVE BEEN seriously ill; getting better, but very weak; come if you possibly can immediately, for you are more needed than you can think. M.

DARLING—CIRCUMSTANCES MAY SEPArate us, but nothing can come between you and my love. I do love you dearly, dearly. SOLS.

Y.—MEET ME AT THE OLD CORNER (13), at one o'clock Saturday afternoon. X.

BELLA.—YOU HAVE BEEN DECEIVED—played—and so has your darling, C. It's wrong; he will leave you. I am sorry. I will call soon. 14th st. and 2d st. FRIEND.

HENRY P.—MONEY RECEIVED. AMELIA WHITE.

Such an experiment is full of danger to young men and unsuspecting girls. Peculation, robbery, and the penitentiary are incurred by the one, while shame and the horrors of abandonment to the streets fall upon the other. If tempted to engage for sport in such dangerous pastime, let it be done with a full consciousness of the penalties that in all probability will be incurred. Let it be remembered,

"Woman's honor
Is nice as ermine, will not bear a soil."

CITY ITEMS.

FALL OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment of these sensible and useful garments, better in fit and style than any others ready-made in Philadelphia, at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere. Also, a full stock of all kinds* MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING, READY-MADE, *and of Materials in the Piece, to be made to order, comprising many entirely new and choice styles.*

☞ *Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.*

HALF-WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

CZARINE SUITS, Carr's Melton Suits, Scotch Cheviot Suits, Plaid Cheviot Suits, Fancy Plaid Suits, at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON!!

A LARGE LOT OF FALL OVERCOATS,

Together with AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF WALKING AND DRESS SUITS,

AND ALSO COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS INNUMERABLE,

Now selling at LOWER PRICES than the same goods are offered at by any other house the city,

AT THE PEOPLE'S GREAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

WHAT IT IS NOT AND WHAT IT IS.—These truths are self-evident. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is neither sticky like molasses, nor muddy like a gutter-paddle. It is on the contrary a genial fluid, clear, limpid, aromatic, harmless, and will restore to gray hair, whiskers, beards, and mustaches, their original color as certainly as sunshine melts the snow.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS—BROWN.—On the 5th instant, at the Broad Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 1402 Christian street, by Rev. Samuel Irwin, Mr. JAMES CHAMBERS to Miss MARY BROWN, all of this city.

MOORE—LARER.—On the 29th of July, 1869, by Rev. C. W. Quick, in the Church of Our Saviour, HENRY T. MOORE to MARY P. LARER, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED.

BROWN.—At St. Louis, Mo., on the morning of the 16th instant, in the 29th year of his age, WILLIAM H., son of Laura A. and of the late William H. Brown, of this city.

CLAGHORN.—On Sunday morning, the 17th instant, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1009 Arch street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

COURTNEY.—On Monday, the 18th instant, Mrs. MARY COURTNEY, wife of the late Samuel P. Courtney, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1119 Palmer street, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock.

TETLOW.—On the 18th instant, EDWARD MITCHELL, son of John and Fannie Tetlow, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 1504 Franklin street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HUBBS.—On the 17th instant, Mr. JOHN H. HUBBS, only son of the late Allen J. Hubbs, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, and Solomon's Lodge, No. 114, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father-in-law's residence (Mr. David Bird), No. 1543 N. Twelfth street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

KNEASS.—On the morning of the 19th instant, CHARLES LOMBAERT, infant son of William Harris and Amelia Stryker Kneass.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 114, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are fraternally invited to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother JOHN H. HUBBS.

By order of the W. M.
CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer

Extraordinary Bargains IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, and MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

A BARGAIN IN SILK CLOAK VELVETS

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING

A CASE OF

ST. ETIENNE

THIRTY-INCH

SILK CLOAK VELVETS,

At Two Dollars and a Half Per Yard

BELOW THE REGULAR PRICE.

9 13 tuths3mrp

NOW OPENING AT THE EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,

No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above Arch street:

BONNET RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS, SATIN RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, BONNET VELVETS, SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND PLUMES, LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,

All which I offer at the lowest prices.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

J. CHAMBERS,

No. 810 ARCH STREET.

BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN

BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $2.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

J. JUEL,

No. 1530 MARKET STREET,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,

TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 15 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

(LATE HAMRICK & COLE),

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Lyons Velvets,
Lyons Silks,
Irish Poplins,
Satin de Chines,
Black Alpacas,
Black Silks,
The cheapest line ever offered.

General Dry Goods,
All at Low Prices.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

No. 45 N. Eighth Street.

[10 16 stuthst

MARSEILLES QUILTS.

We are determined to reduce our stock of these Quilts; we have therefore marked the prices for a few days at less than the wholesale price.

Good Marseilles Quilts, $2 each.
Good Marseilles Quilts, $3 each.
Excellent Marseilles Quilts, $4 each.
Fine Marseilles Quilts, $5 each.
Very fine, $6, $8, and $10 each.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

MUSLINS AND FLANNELS

Largest stock in Philadelphia, at lowest prices.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS.

BARGAINS in these Goods at

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL'S,

No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.

We will open this morning, direct from the mill, a few lots of Blankets that are damaged by being slightly stained, which we will sell at $3·50 per pair, $4 per pair, and $5 per pair. This is a considerable reduction from the usual price, and they are not injured for wear in the least.

Also, perfect Blankets of every kind made, to which the attention of families and storekeepers who buy for cash is particularly invited.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

No. 1017 MARKET STREET

BLANKETS.

We receive our Blankets direct from the manufacturer, and can sell any Blanket, wholesale or retail, at the right price. Storekeepers will find they can supply themselves of us cheaper than elsewhere. We have every make made.

White Blankets, $2 per pair.
White Bed Blankets, $2·50 per pair.
Good size Blankets, $3·25 per pair.
Large Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Very fine Blankets at $8 per pair; been retailing at $12.
Cradle Blankets, Crib Blankets, Gray Blankets, etc. etc.
Also, German Woollen Quilts, in all styles, at reduced prices. [10 16 stuthst

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

No. 1017 MARKET STREET.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Has now in stock a splendid assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Embracing
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
VELOUR RUSSE,
SILK EPINGLINES,
SILK CHAIN PLAID POPLINS, PLAID SERGES, TARTAN PLAIDS, JASPE POPLINS, SILK STRIPE POPLINS.

PIM BROS. & CO.

FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, in all colors.
MERINOES, in all shades and qualities, including the new color,
BLEU LURNIERE. [9 11 6p

RAPSON'S

TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,

No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,

10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for folding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

10 5 2m No. 230 South SECOND Street.

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

Under the title of "The Satisfaction Usual Among Gentlemen," Joseph J. Reed gives the following interesting sketch of the practice of duelling:—

What shall we say of a practice that has been sanctioned by the most distinguished men of modern times? Condemned alike by religion and by common sense, but upheld by fashion and a (so-called) code of honor, established by men who themselves were but too ready on all occasions to ignore the obligations of Christianity, it has held its ground for centuries, and is yet far from being abandoned. It is fashionable and popular in France, especially among military men and editors of newspapers. Very recently several personal *rencontres* have taken place, and some of the most sanguinary duels on record have been fought in that country. But in Ireland, which was at one time, *par excellence*, "the happy hunting-ground of *satisfaction*," duelling has gone very much out of fashion. So in England, which has also contributed its quota to the sanguinary record; and in this country, where the native originality has so often displayed itself in "inventions of delight," such as fighting with knives inside of an empty hogshead, rifle-practice from behind trees, indiscriminate shooting *a cobonte* with six-shot revolvers, and the like.

It is curious that the combat to the death should have been a favorite mode of settling disputes from the earliest ages, although most of the duels recorded in ancient history were rather episodes of war than personal quarrels. Such were the contests between David and Goliath, Menelaus and Paris, Achilles and Hector, Turnus and Æneas, Eteocles and Polynices, Pittacus and Phrynon, the Horatii and the Curatii, Scipio Africanus and the Spanish giant, etc., etc. But in those early times the challenged did not always consider themselves bound to accept the challenge. Thus, when Julius Cæsar was challenged by Mark Antony, he contented himself with replying, "I am not tired of life"—an answer similar to that given by Metellus to Sertorius, and by Antigonus to Pyrrhus. Themistocles, when struck by Eurybiades, merely observed, "Strike, but hear me." In modern times very little choice has been left to the challenged; for, inasmuch as duelling has been almost exclusively confined to what is called "society"—*i. e.*, the upper ten, the army, the navy, and the professions of law and of medicine—very few men have had the moral courage to withstand the sneers, the tabooing, the loss of position and of character (for courage, not for probity) which the refusal to accept a challenge involves. And thus many a coward has been driven to "screwing his courage to the sticking-place," and braving death or serious injury to his person; whereas, could he have had his way, he would have followed the example of Parolles, and cried—

"Rust, sword! cool, blushes! and, Parolles, live
safest in shame!"

It is not our intention to reproduce the hackneyed arguments for and against duelling. Paley exhausted them long ago. He correctly pointed out the true motives which led to the resort to it. "As a punishment," said he, "it is absurd, because it is an equal chance whether the punishment falls on the offender or the person offended; nor is it much better as a reparation, it being difficult to explain in what the satisfaction consists, or how it tends to undo the injury or afford a compensation for injury sustained. The truth is, it is not considered as either. A law of honor having annexed the imputation of cowardice to patience under an affront, challenges are given and accepted with no other design than to prevent and wipe off this suspicion, without malice against the adversary, without a wish to destroy him; and generally with no other concern than to preserve the duellist's own reputation and reception in the world." This is, however, not the whole truth; for many duels have been fought solely to gratify hatred; and we know that some have also been fought with other than vindictive designs; as where the killing of the victim would remove an obstacle to the gratification of lust or the success of ambitious projects. A memorable instance of this was the famous duel between the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Shrewsbury in the reign of Charles II.

Among the duels which deserve to be recorded is that between the celebrated Irish barristers, John Philpot Curran and John Egan, nicknamed "Bully Egan." The latter was a man of immense size, while Curran was slim and short. The chances of being hit were, therefore, in favor of the former, for (as Curran said) it was like firing at a haystack. Curran therefore proposed to equalize the chances by chalking lines on Egan's body, so as to mark out his (Curran's) size thereon, and by agreeing that no shot should count which took effect outside of these lines. And *apropos* of the chances of being hit in duels with pistols, a well-known writer (Gilchrist) estimates the chances of being killed as one to fourteen, and of being wounded as one to six. His computation, however, is based upon erroneous premises, for he takes into account a large number of duels which were terminated by "delooping"—*i. e.*, by one of the parties firing in the air, or by firing wide and then apologizing; and also those duels in which the parties appeared on the ground merely to satisfy the requirements of society and not to injure each other; which kind of duel the Irish term "dumb-shooting." Very few French or American duels have terminated thus; the reason being, we take it, that the parties have generally been in earnest. In France the code of honor is very strict, and society there is so imbued with the martial spirit of the nation that duelling may be looked upon as the natural vent for its sensitiveness. Frenchmen will go to law in matters of property, but they despise having recourse to it in matters of personal insult or injury. In England the seducer is punished by being made to pay damages, but in France he may lay his account to a thrust through the body, and in this country to a bullet through the head. Which of the two modes is the better preservative of the honor of women? It must be owned, however, that there have been too many instances of men taking the law into their own hands, and shooting their foe when he was unprepared and perhaps unarmed—a practice which, however extenuated by the amount of injury, is dangerous to the stability of society. It will not do to allow a man to be the judge of his own cause.

In fashionable society the practice of duelling has a tendency to maintain a high tone of courtesy among men and of deference to women which adds materially to the charm of social intercourse. Peculation and embezzlement are rare among public men in France, notwithstanding the fact that many of them have arrived at eminence through unscrupulous political manœuvring. But whether this is to be attributed to a chivalrous aversion to the dishonor which arises out of pecuniary delinquencies—though none such is felt to the reputation of being a spendthrift or a gambler—or to a well-organized system of administration, which provides so many checks upon the acts of public officers that it is difficult for them to go astray, we cannot undertake to say. It may appear absurd, at first sight, to assert that duelling has anything to do with it; but if it be true that this much-condemned practice has produced a chivalrous feeling of honor in the French, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it may influence them in their public as well as in their private conduct. In strong confirmation of our views we may adduce the fact that duelling has recently increased to an unusual extent in Italy. The bitterness of political strife in that country, the prominence which the army holds there, and the license of the press seem to have been active causes of making the duel more than ever the recognized mode of resenting injuries and insults. There has lately appeared a pamphlet on the subject from the pen of Signor Fambri, a Venetian journalist and politician, in which the necessity of duelling is deplored, but insisted on as the only counterpoise to the evils of a free press in the author's native land.

Various estimates have been made as to the number of persons killed in duels. We are inclined to think it has been greatly overrated. We read that during the reign of Henry IV of France, four thousand gentlemen lost their lives in that country by duelling; and that during the reigns of Louis XIII and Louis XIV scarcely a day passed without several fatal duels in Paris alone. A little reflection will convince us that there must be considerable exaggeration in these statements. At the rate of even two hundred deaths a year, the French Court would speedily have been deprived of every gentleman in it, which we know has never been the case. The number of duels fought in England during the reign of George III, a period of sixty years, was only a hundred and seventy-two, and but sixty-nine persons were killed. This comes more within the pale of belief. We believe the number of duels fought in this country to be very moderate. In the State of Pennsylvania there has been no duel fought since the bloodless one between Mr. Binns and Mr. Stewart in 1805, which occasioned the passing of an act of the Legislature inflicting severe penalties on all who should engage in duelling; and since that time, though several Pennsylvanians have fought duels, they have gone out of the State to do it. Much of the invective against duelling, as causing a wanton destruction of life, falls to the ground. Many duels have been merely public modes of apologizing for insult or injury; and in a very large number of these cases reparation was obtained from bullies which could have been obtained in no other way. Let us not be misunderstood. We do not admire dueling any more than we do war, or pestilence, or any other of the evils which afflict the human race, but which, nevertheless, have been permitted to scourge us from time to time, doubtless for wise ends. But we believe that where duelling has been abandoned, and the community has not proportionally progressed in enlightenment, the practice has been succeeded either by a less regard for the feelings of others, evinced in coarse manners and insulting language, or by a greater amount of litigation, or by resort to violent and unfair means—even assassination—for the gratification of personal revenge. The celebrated Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina, who was a brave and distinguished soldier, labored hard to abolish duelling, and induced a number of leading men of that State to memorialize its Legislature for stringent laws against the custom. The memorial embodied, in as concise and energetic a form as the English language permits, all the arguments which could be advanced against it; and no Christian could well refuse his assent to them.

Still as Christians, though they condemn war, will embark in it—ay, and carry it on with savage energy, too—so will they occasionally resort to duelling, until a better tone of society and a more thorough appreciation of the precepts of the Gospel shall render both unnecessary. We know of no better and nobler stand against duelling than that taken by the Hon. Robert Barnwell Rhett, Senator from South Carolina, in the personal controversy which arose in the Senate between him and the Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, Senator from Alabama, in February, 1852. Mr. Clemens had used the terms "knavery" and "treason" in reference to Mr. Rhett, which was sufficient provocation for fifty duels, but he subsequently added the term "coward." Ninety-nine Americans out of a hundred would in such case have considered themselves bound to resort to "the code of honor;" not so Mr. Rhett. He boldly stood up in the Senate and said, "For twenty years I have been a member of the Church of Christ. The Senator knows it—everybody knows it. I cannot and will not dishonor my religious profession. If he, or any one else, supposes that I am so much afraid of his insults, or the opinion which requires them to be redressed in the field, as to be driven by them to abandon the profession of twenty years, he is entirely mistaken. I frankly admit that I fear God, and that I fear Him more than man. Although desirous of the good opinion of all men (for our usefulness is very largely dependent on the good opinion of our fellows), we can never obtain it by an abandonment of the principles we profess. True courage is best evinced by the firm maintenance of our principles amidst all temptations and trials." This was a truly noble example to set, and has probably not been without its influence; although many lamentable affairs have since occurred, wherein the party injured, or supposing himself to be injured, took upon himself to redress his own grievances, and public opinion sustained him in so doing. We are not now speaking of those savage encounters which have occurred on the borders of civilization, where, in fact, no other mode of redress was to be had than that afforded by the rough-and-ready hand of the settler, but of those scenes enacted in the very heart of our great cities and centres of refinement. Such was the famous duel between Messrs. Cilley and Graves, near Washington, in 1838, fought upon a mere point of honor, and one of the combatants (Mr. Cilley) professing the highest respect and most kind feelings for his adversary, who nevertheless shot him dead. In this sanguinary affair the seconds were the parties most to blame: indeed, the report of the committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the affair declared the case to be "without any circumstance of extenuation." It would seem that Mr. Cilley had been marked out for a victim. If we may credit the following paragraph from the abovementioned report:—"Early in the day on which he (Cilley) fell, an agreement was entered into between James Watson Webb, Daniel Jackson, and William H. Morell to arm themselves, repair to the room of Mr. Cilley, and force him to fight Webb with pistols on the spot, or to pledge his word of honor to give Webb a meeting before Mr. Graves; and if Mr. Cilley would do neither, *to shatter his right arm*. They accordingly took measures to ascertain whether Mr. Cilley was at his lodgings, and finding that he was not, they proceeded, well armed, to Bladensburg, where it was said the duel between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley was to take place. Before arriving there, it was agreed between Webb, Jackson, and Morell that Webb should approach Mr. Cilley, claim the quarrel, insist on fighting him, and assure him if he aimed his rifle at Mr. Graves, he (Webb) would shoot him on the spot. It was supposed by them that Mr. Graves, or Mr. Wise, or some of the party, would raise a weapon at Webb, whereupon it was agreed that Webb should instantly shoot Mr. Cilley, and that they should then defend themselves in the best way they could." The death of Mr. Cilley before they reached the ground thwarted their scheme. All this occurred in Washington only thirty years ago. It was said at the time that the duel was a *grave* thing for Cilley, and a *silly* thing for Graves.

Another equally savage affair was the duel between Major Biddle and Spenser Pettis in 1831. It took place in Missouri. They fought at five feet distance, and their pistols overlapped each other. Both were mortally wounded, and they exchanged forgiveness on the ground. How much better would it have been to have done this at first!

Perhaps no duel is more illustrative of the imperious demands of the code of honor than that between Henry Clay and John Randolph, which originated in the heat of debate in 1826. Both of these distinguished men really esteemed each other. Randolph, the night previous, declared to Gen. Hamilton that nothing should induce him to harm a hair of Clay's head; and on the ground, after firing, Clay stepped forward and said to Randolph, "I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched: after what has occurred, I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds!" And Randolph declared to his second, "I would not have seen Mr. Clay fall mortally, or even doubtfully, wounded for all the land that is watered by the King of Floods and all his tributary streams!" These illustrious combatants became fast friends ever afterward. But was not the whole transaction a keen parody on the system which required them to "go out?" Very different was the termination of the duel between Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett, both of Illinois. The seconds intended to make a sham affair of it, and it is supposed that Stewart was in the secret. Bennett, however, suspected a joke, and after receiving his gun from his second he dropped a ball into it, fixed, and killed Stewart. For this murder he was hanged. This affair occurred in 1820.

The history of duelling has its comic and its romantic aspect as well as its tragic and its diabolical. Some of the excuses given for not fighting are droll enough. Franklin relates the following anecdote:—

A gentleman in a coffee-house desired another to sit farther from him. "Why so?" said the person thus addressed. "Because, sir, you smell." "That, sir, is an affront, and you must fight me." "I will fight you if you insist upon it; but I don't see how that will mend the matter, for if you kill me, I shall smell too; and if I kill you, you will smell worse, if possible, than you do at present." Amadeus V of Savoy sent a challenge to Humbert II of the same duchy. The latter replied to the bearer of the challenge:—"That the virtue of a prince did not consist in strength of body; and that if his principal boasted of his strength, there was not a bull which was not stronger and more vigorous than he could possibly be; and therefore, if he liked, one should be sent to him to try." The French poet Voiture was a noted duellist, but he would not always fight. On one occasion, having been challenged by a gentleman on whom he had exercised his wit, he replied:—"The game is not equal: you are big, I am little; you are brave, I am a coward: however, if you want to kill me, I will consider myself dead."

Some curious challenges are recorded. The French poet Romieu received the following challenge from a young rival:—"Sir, I send you with this note a ballad, which I beg you will read with great attention. If you think you can add a few words to it, and they suit me, I consent to accept you as a *collaborateur*. I have the honor," etc. The manuscript was returned to the author with this reply:—"Sir, I have read your ballad with the greatest attention. I leave you the choice of weapons." The meeting took place without serious result. Here is another French specimen:—A gentleman was playing billiards, when a young man accidentally ran up against him. "Who is this abortion who rubs against me?" exclaimed the player. The young man begged his pardon. "I'll forgive you when I have run you through," replied the player. He had scarcely uttered these words when a loud voice was heard saying, "Young man, take these five hundred francs and order a first-class funeral for Monsieur ——" (naming the player). "Who are you," said the latter, "that dare speak in this way?" "I am the Count of Bondy, at your service," replied the stranger. The count was a renowned duellist, and the player declined fighting; but the count insisted on his apologizing to the young man, which he did, and thus the bully was completely cowed.

In the history of duelling it is interesting to notice the national characteristics of the parties engaged. One of the most striking instances of the peculiar bent of the French mind is that of the two famous duellists—Lagarde Vallon and Bazanez, who fought merely because they were jealous of each other's reputation. Bazanez sent Vallon a hat with the threat of taking it from him, together with his life. Vallon put on the hat and immediately went in search of Bazanez. They met and set to with their swords on the instant. Vallon gave his adversary a cut on the head, exclaiming, "That's for the hat;" then another cut, exclaiming, "That's for the feather;" and a third, with "That's for the tassel." Bazanez, however, was not done for; though bleeding profusely, he rushed upon his antagonist and got him down, and drawing his poniard gave him fourteen stabs in the body from the neck to the navel, exclaiming, "I am giving you a scarf to wear with the hat: beg for your life." "Not yet, my dear fellow," replied Vallon, biting off his adversary's chin and smashing the back of his head with the pommel of his sword. Both fell exhausted and the combat ceased; yet, though so frightfully wounded, they both recovered. Duels between women and of women with men have not been uncommon in France. One of the most extraordinary of these stories is that of Mademoiselle Maupin, an operatic performer at Paris. On one occasion, being at a ball and behaving rudely to a lady, she was requested to leave the room, which she did on condition that those gentlemen who had taken the lady's part should go out with her. The gentlemen agreed to this, when, after a hard combat, she killed them all and returned to the ball-room. The king (Louis XIV) granted her a pardon, and she withdrew for a time to Brussels, but returned soon after to Paris, where she died in 1707, at the age of thirty-seven.

But of all the duels on record, that between two officers of the French army, named Fournier and Dupont, is the most remarkable. It began in 1794 and ended in 1813, having lasted nineteen years. It originated at Strasbourg, where Fournier had challenged and killed a young man named Blum. Great indignation was felt against him in the city; so much so, indeed, that General Moreau, giving a ball at his quarters on the day of Blum's funeral, thought it advisable to exclude Fournier; accordingly he gave the necessary directions to his aide-de-camp, Captain Dupont. In the course of the evening Fournier presented himself, but was refused admittance by Dupont. The consequence was a challenge to the latter from Fournier. They met and fought with swords; and Fournier was severely wounded, but he exclaimed as he fell, "That's the first touch," and promised Dupont that he would soon have another. In a month he got well: they fought again, and this time Dupont was grievously wounded, exclaiming as he fell, "That's the second touch: as soon as possible for the finish." When Dupont recovered, they fought again, and both parties were slightly wounded. They then drew up a formal agreement to fight whenever they were within a hundred miles of each other, each party to go half way unless prevented by the exigencies of the service. They crossed swords frequently pursuant to this agreement, but never seriously injured each other; and they always shook hands before fighting. They also corresponded amicably. At length they were both made generals and sent to Switzerland. Dupont arrived late at night at a little village where there was no inn: not a light to be seen, except at the window of a small cottage. He went to it and knocked, and the door was opened by Fournier. They at once drew their swords and set to, conversing amicably as they fought. Dupont presently drove his sword through Fournier's neck and pinned him to the wall, and would have held him there till he capitulated, but that some officers, hearing the scuffle, came in and separated them. Fournier recovered from the wound. Some time afterwards, Dupont thought of marrying, but the obstacle to his doing so was his agreement with Fournier. How was he to get rid of it? He resolved to go to Fournier, state the case, and ask him to settle the business with pistols. Fournier, being one of the most extraordinary shots ever known, was astonished, and asked Dupont if he was mad; but the latter proposed that they should go into a little wood near Neuilly, armed each with a pair of horse-pistols, and having gone out of sight of each other, they should track each other as they best could, and fire at convenience. This having been agreed to, they adjourned to the wood and separated. After much dodging, they caught sight of each other behind two trees. To stir was certain death to either; so, after waiting a few minutes, Dupont raised the tail of his coat as if stooping down. Instantly a ball from Fournier passed through it. Soon after this Dupont held out his hat with his right hand and presented his barrel as though taking aim. The second ball from Fournier went through the hat. Dupont now stepped forward with both pistols cocked, and told Fournier that he would not take his life, but that he must never cross his path again, for if he did he (Dupont) should claim the right of putting his two bullets into his (Fournier's) brains. And thus ended this long protracted affair. Surely, none but Frenchmen would have carried on such a tragi-comedy for so long a time.

As a contrast to the *sang froid* exhibited by these Frenchmen, we extract the following account of a duel between two Irishmen, a barrister and an attorney. The barrister had in court flung his powdered wig in the attorney's face, and a hostile meeting was the result. The attorney fired and missed: the barrister, who had reserved his fire, then furiously brandished his pistol to the imminent danger of the bystanders, and said to his second:—"Shall I rush upon him with a shout, after the manner of the ancients?" Some of the Irish duels were occasioned by practical jokes, as in the case of Frank Shelton, who called out an exciseman for ramming the butt-end of a horsewhip down his throat while he lay drunk and sleeping with his mouth open.

Duels have been a great card with novelists. Lever excels in his descriptions of them, as the readers of "Harry Lorrequer," "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," and "Tom Burke of Ours" can testify. Sir Walter Scott has also made effective use of them in "The Monastery," "St. Ronan's Wall," "The Legend of Montrose, and other tales; but his crowning effort is in the battle of the clans in "The Fair Maid of Perth." The duel between Lovelace and Colonel Morden, in "Clarissa Harlowe," is a masterpiece in its way. That between "Chatean-Renaud" and "Fabien dei Franchi," in *The Corsican Brothers*, is the most dramatic of all achievements in the sensation line.

The subject of duelling is capable of indefinite extension, but our limits warn us to stop, which we do, hoping that the time is rapidly passing away when there will be any occasion for such advice as that given by Grattan, on his deathbed, to his son:—"Be always ready with your pistol."

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$1,109,900	Par. Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,092,604·26.	
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THE SPECTROSCOPE.

From the Atlantic Almanac for 1870.

As several wonderful discoveries have lately been made in astronomy by means of the spectroscope, an account of this instrument and of its applications will not be without interest.

Since an early period in the history of chemistry, it has been known that the different alkalies and alkaline earths can be distinguished by the different colorations which they give to the flame of alcohol. Soda turns the flame yellow, potassa violet, lithia crimson, strontia crimson, lime orange, and baryta green. Magnesia does not color the flame. Many years ago Sir John Herschel and others experimented upon these lights with a prism. It is well known that when a ray of light from the sun or a lamp, after passing through a narrow slit, is refracted in a direction perpendicular to the slit, it is not all equally bent, but that part is bent less and part more, so that the light is dispersed and spread out into a rainbow-colored spectrum. The red light is the least refracted, and the violet light the most. This experiment is a part of the proof that white light is composed of red, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Now, when Herschel and other investigators passed the light from the alcohol flame, colored by alkalies, through a slit and a prism in the same way, they found that the light was not spread out into a continuous spectrum from red to violet. The yellow light derived from soda was not dispersed at all, but was all equally refrangible. Such light is called monochromatic, or single-colored, because it is not composed of light of different colors; and in a room illuminated by such light it is impossible to distinguish colors in the least degree; but objects which by daylight present the strongest contrasts in colors, by such a light are precisely alike in that respect. In the case of the other substances the spectrum is not reduced to a single line, nor is it continuous, but it consists of several narrow lines of different colors, separated by black spaces. These were the first chemical experiments with the spectroscope; they did not immediately lead to any great discoveries, on account of the imperfect methods in which further investigations were conducted.

Accordingly, this instrument never attracted much attention until 1860, when the researches of Kirchhoff and Bunsen were published. From this time may also be dated a new era in chemistry and astronomy. Kirchhoff was a young physicist, little known before; Bunsen, an eminent chemist. The flame they made use of was that of the Bunsen gas-burner, which is much better suited to spectroscopic work than that of alcohol, both on account of its greater heat and also from its freedom from sodium and other impurities, which impart a color to the flame. They proved, in a more rigorous manner than former experimenters had done, that the lines of the spectrum depend solely on the constituents of the flame, and not upon its temperature. They also showed the extreme delicacy of spectroscope-test in many cases. A platinum wire, which has been cleaned by being kept at a white heat until all that could be volatilized in the flame has been driven off, if after cooling it is passed once through the fingers or any cloth, or even is allowed to remain untouched for some time, will, when put into the flame, impart to it the pure yellow light which is characteristic of sodium. This shows that there is common salt floating about in the air of all our houses, and resting upon everything—a fact quite unsuspected before.

But what drew the most particular attention to these researches was the discovery by Bunsen, by means of the spectroscope, of two new metals. For many years no new elements had been discovered, but, on the contrary, great doubt prevailed as to the existence of those last added to the list—pelopium, norium, and terbium. The establishment of the existence of another element was regarded as a labor of many years; yet in one year rubidium and cæsium, the metals discovered by Bunsen, were better understood in their chemical relations than a dozen others. The reason of this was that the spectroscope afforded a means of securing the purity of the new substances, which is always the most difficult part of such investigations. Furthermore, the small proportion (about 1-50000th of one per cent.) in which the new elements occurred in the mineral water in which they were found, made their discovery very surprising. Of course, all this created a great sensation in the scientific world, and the spectroscope was soon found in every laboratory. Two other metals, thallium and indium, have since been discovered by means of it; with the same circumstances of being found in extremely small proportions, and of becoming quickly very well understood. But the chemical discoveries of the spectroscope were soon to be outdone by its performances in the realm of astronomy.

The optician Fraunhofer, in 1814, upon observing the spectrum of the sun with a carefully constructed spectroscope, had observed that it was crossed everywhere with very fine black lines, irregularly distributed, of which he mapped some six hundred. It had been asserted that the most conspicuous of these lines, called D, corresponded in position with the yellow line of sodium. Kirchhoff found that this was precisely true, and demonstrated by a long mathematical process that, in general, a body cannot be transparent to the same rays as those with which it shines. Consequently, the precise coincidence of the yellow sodium line and the line D of the sun's spectrum could be accounted for by supposing that incandescent sodium vapor existed in the atmosphere of the sun, which absorbed this yellow part of the light emitted from the solid sun beneath.

In order to obtain the spectra of the heavier metals they were made the electrodes of a Ruhmkorf coil, whereby a heavy electric spark was made to pass from one piece of such metal to another. This spark gives the spectrum of the metal in the greatest perfection. By comparing the spectra of the metals thus obtained with the solar spectrum, fourteen of them have been detected in the solar atmosphere, which also contains hydrogen.

Fraunhofer had remarked that the lines in the spectra of several fixed stars were not the same with those in the spectrum of the solar light. As soon, therefore, as the cause of these lines became known, several observers began to study the spectra of the stars. Only a few of the stars have been subjected to a thorough examination. In Aldebaran have been found hydrogen, sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron, bismuth, antimony, tellurium, and mercury. In Betelgeux (*a* Orionis) have been found sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron, and bismuth. Both of these are red stars. The white stars, such as Sirius and Vega, have much fewer and fainter lines. Betelgeux shows some singular shaded bands besides its lines. It is a variable star, and the same bands are shown by several other variables. This circumstance does not afford us an explanation of the variability of stars, but it is supposed that it is owing to a phenomenon like that of sun-spots on a much more exaggerated scale. The sun-spots increase in number for five and a half years, and then diminish for five and a half years.

We are still far from being able to explain the solar spots, and the periodicity of their frequency. But the beginning of an explanation seems to have been made by Mr. Lockyer by means of the spectroscope. Among other points observed by him is a thickening of some of the dark lines in a spot, and this effect would be produced by a greater atmospheric pressure in the spot. He regards a spot as the seat of a down-rush in the atmosphere of the sun.

The variety of information afforded by the spectroscope is illustrated by an observation made some time ago by Mr. Huggins. He found that the lines in Sirius (or at least one of them) were displaced; and this displacement is explicable by supposing that Sirius is moving away from the sun with a velocity equal to four times the velocity of the earth in its orbit. Similar displacements have been observed by Mr. Lockyer in some lines in the solar spectrum, and are explained by the supposition of currents in the solar atmosphere.

The nebulas also have been subjected to spectroscopic examination, and have been found to be of two distinct kinds. The shapeless ones, the "rays," round nebulosities about stars, and the great nebula in Andromeda, show extremely faint continuous spectra, which probably show that these nebulas are really clusters of stars. On the other hand, those which have the form of rings, spirals, and disks, together with the great nebula in Orion, have spectra which consist of one, two, three, or four bright lines, and therefore are certainly gaseous. Several of these, however, show a faint continuous spectrum in addition to their gas lines. There is little or no reason for thinking that any of these distant gases are such as are known to us on earth, and some of them are certainly different from any that we know.

Since the application of the spectroscope to astronomy no great comet has appeared; but several minute faint and tailless telescopic objects moving in eccentric orbits about the sun have been examined. These have all shown a gaseous spectrum, the gas in two cases containing carbon, and in another showing a line apparently coincident with one of the nebula-lines.

The spectrum of the *aurora borealis* has often been examined. It is not always the same, but it usually shows a greenish-yellow bright line. In addition to this, six other lines or bands have been seen in this spectrum at the Observatory of Harvard College. All this indicates that the luminous substance is some gas unknown to chemists. The aurora is connected with the earth, but is above the ordinary atmosphere. This gas must, therefore, be very light to extend up so high, but by the laws of gaseous diffusion it must reach down to the surface of the earth. Owing to a law of chemistry, called the law of vapor-volumes, a very light gas enters into combination in very small proportions, and it is by no means improbable that the small proportions in which this gas exists in its compounds may account for its not having been discovered by the chemists.

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At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M. 12:45, and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5:55 and 8:12 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Schwenksville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7:25 and 11:50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:10 and 5:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., passing Reading at 4:10 and 7:05 A. M. and 6:16 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10:00 and 11:45 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:20 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:35 and 11:50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

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CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALL. TYLER, FRED General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

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At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail..	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express....	3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.	

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 6:35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9:25 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. — FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:35, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent. September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Megee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TEMPERANCE.

Parade of the Young Cadets To-day—The Divisions in Line—Appearance of the Youths—The Route.

As heralded by announcement for weeks, to-day was specified as the date for the annual parade of the Order of the Cadets of Temperance—and to-day the demonstration took place.

As usual upon such occasions, when the watery suns turn out the watery clouds o'ertop them, so to-day the heavens lower above the Temperance boys, as if fain to drench their cuticles with the same liquid that wets their stomachs.

According to the issued orders of the Grand Marshal of the parade, Mr. Thomas R. Redding, the various divisions were on Broad street at the point designated for the formation of the line, upon pretty sharp time. The directions in regard to dress, appearance, and other minor matters were also strictly observed.

The lads were clothed, that is, the majority of them—those who did no appear in fancy costumes—in dark-colored pants, white shirts, and dark caps. Of course, they all presented upon their breasts and around their waists the peculiar insignia of their Order. Their appearance was quite attractive. Such was the unanimous verdict of the spectators who flocked the line of their march.

They stepped four abreast to the music, observed most excellent order, and restrained themselves from any division of the line. A merry band of little soldiers they were—in fact, not a few of them carried swords, or the axes of pioneers.

Numerous banners, open Bibles, extended flags, pennant-capped lances, etc., were carried in the line, and so distributed at intervals that the appearance of the marching column, with its gay and lively colors, as viewed from a rising ground, was pretty in the extreme.

The line formed on Broad street, right resting on Spring Garden, facing south. At half-past 10 o'clock it moved in the following order:—

Grand Marshal and Aids, all mounted.
Cavalcade of Knights and Nobles.
Harmony Band.
Silver Spring Division, No. 2.
Drum Corps.
Elm Tree Division, No. 3.
Morning Star Division, No. 4.
Brotherly Love Division, No. 5.
Six-horse wagon, containing young ladies.
Jefferson Cornet Band.
Revolving Sphere on Wagon.
Harrison Cornet Band.
Hand-in-Hand Division, No. 7.
West Philadelphia Band.
Washington Division, No. 9.
Excelsior Division, No. 10.
Drum Corps.
Ark of Safety Division, No. 11.
Washington Band.
Morning Light Division, No. 12.
Philadelphia City Guard Band.
Omnibus with young ladies.
Decorated wagon, with Goddess of Liberty.
Franklin Cornet Band.
Keystone Division, No. 22.

From the point of starting the following route was pursued:—

Countermarched up Broad to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Second street, down Second street to Coates, up Coates to Fourth, down Fourth to Catharine, up Catharine to Ninth, up Ninth to Sonth, up South to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Spruce, down Spruce to Seventh, and there dismiss.

When the head of the line reached Fourth and German streets there was a halt of 30 minutes.

THE CITY CONTESTS.

The Writs of Certiorari Allowed by the Supreme Court of the State.

The Supreme Court, sitting at Pittsburg, has awarded writs of certiorari in the cases of Messrs. Sheppard, Weaver, Fletcher, Getz, Barger, and Melloy.

The petition in Mr. Sheppard's case is based upon the following grounds:—

The court erred:—

First. In refusing to quash said petition and complaint.

Second. In refusing to strike out from said petition and complaint the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 13th specifications of said complaint, because

I. Said specifications assume that the said court is authorized to deprive the qualified electors in the said divisions of their right to have their vote counted in the general return, because of the misconduct of the officers in said divisions, which said misconduct is not alleged to have been procured or promoted by said electors; and

II. Because the jurisdiction of said Court, by the act of July 2, 1839, upon complaint is confined to an inquiry upon the merits thereof, and that these specifications do not allege that the returns made by the officers of said divisions were untrue in point of fact, or that their alleged misconduct changed the result; and,

III. Because an inquiry upon complaint of an undue election and false return must be confined to the ascertainment of the person who had a majority of the legal votes polled for said office, and that no poll can be excluded from the general return unless it is alleged that no legal votes were cast thereat, which these specifications do not do.

The petition then prays a writ of certiorari, directed to the Court of Quarter Sessions, to remove the record to the Supreme Court, in order that any errors appearing thereon may be corrected.

The petitions in the other cases are precisely similar to this, except that they are to the Court of Common Pleas.

Writs have been served in each of the offices.

CONSTITUTION OF A NEW COMMANDERY.—At one o'clock this afternoon Mary Commandery, No. 36, U. D. Masonic Knights Templar, was constituted and the officers installed by Sir James H. Hopkins, R. E. Grand Commander, assisted by his Grand Officers, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Temple, Chesnut street.

Mary Commandery met in the Asylum at one o'clock, in full uniform.

St. John's, No. 4; Philadelphia, No. 2; Kadosh, No. 29; Cyrene, No. 34; Alleghany, No. 35, Commanderies, and Visiting Knights of other Commanderies entered the Grand Lodge Room at one o'clock, under the charge of their respective officers.

The following were the order of exercises:—

One o'clock.
Grand Knights Templar March.
Dedicated to Sir J. L. Hutchinson, P. G. Com.
Entrance of Visiting Commanderies and Knights.
Quarter past one o'clock.
Grand March—"Vorwaerts."
Entrance of Mary Commandery, No. 36, U. D.
Half-past one o'clock.
Grand March.
Dedicated to Sir James H. Hopkins, R. E. Grand Commander of Pennsylvania.
Entrance of Grand Officers.
Constituting of Mary Commandery.
Music—"Stabat Mater."
Installation of Officers.
Music—Quartette—(Vocal).
Proclamation of Grand Marshal.
Music—"Old Hundred"—Finale.

MR. WILLIAM W. HANEY, in years agone one of the members of the Fairmount Fire Company in this city, is one of the association of "California Pioneers" now on a visit here to the East. At the time a fire department was originating in San Francisco, Mr. Haney lent it his aid, and to his exertions it owes much of its subsequent success. He was also one of the earliest champions of the introduction of steam fire engines on the Pacific coast, and now exhibits a beautiful gold watch handsomely engraved and inscribed—a testimonial from the citizens of his Western home for his advocacy of the project. The Firemen's Fund and Insurance Company, an institution which donated 10 per cent. of its net earnings to the relief of disabled firemen and their families, also acknowledges him as one of its founders. He has met many warm and old friends since his return East.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 449, A. Y. M., was constituted in West Philadelphia at high noon yesterday.

—The business firms of Philadelphia have petitioned the Congressional delegation from this city to vote for Jenckes' civil service bill.

—Alderman McMullin, the notorious "Bill" of the Fourth ward, was bound over yesterday to answer a charge of assault and battery.

—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Howard Sunday School, Shippen street, below Fourth, was celebrated on Sunday last.

—John Forsythe, the new member for the Thirteenth Legislative district, was serenaded last night.

—The conductor and driver of a Chesnut street car have been held for cruelty to animals.

—On Monday next the Southwark Fire Company will house a new carriage.

—The National Guards paraded to-day for target practice.

THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION.—We are requested to publish the following appeal on behalf of this very deserving charity:—

"The cold season is approaching. Let the rich in their abundance remember the poor in their destitution. Once more we appeal to a generous public on behalf of the Bedford Street Mission. We need money, clothing, shoes, and coal. Whatever may be sent to the address of Rev. J. D. Long, No. 619 Bedford street, will be kindly received."

A BOLD THIEF.—A day or two ago the residence of Mr. C. Hieskell, located on Church lane, near Germantown, was approached by a loafer, who demanded entrance of the occupants. Fortunately for the inmates, the hall door was fastened with a chain, and the bold applicant for admission was unable to succeed in getting in. After considerable parleying with the ladies of the house, Mrs. Hieskell discharged a revolver at the scamp, which caused him to depart for other sections.

RESULTED FATALLY.—Thomas Smith, the gentleman from New York who yesterday fell through the hatch of a store on Commerce street, died last night at the Hospital, from the effects of the injuries received.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CITY SOLICITOR.—City Solicitor Thomas J. Worrall, Esq., has made the following appointments in his office:—

First Assistant—William P. Mosaick.
Second Assistant—A. Attwood Grace.
Solicitor of Park—Thomas E. Finletter.
Assistant Solicitors of Park—Joseph K. Fletcher and —— Ferguson.
Solicitor of the Guardians of the Poor—John H. Seltzer.

THE CITY OFFICERS ELECT.—These gentlemen, excepting Messrs. Gibbons and Donegan, are still prevented from occupying the places to which they were elected, owing to the refusal of the Mayor to sign the ordinances approving their sureties as passed by City Councils yesterday. A number of gentlemen waited upon the Mayor this morning, but he refused to append his signature, at least for the present.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.—John Gallagher, who was arrested a few weeks ago for being concerned in a disgraceful riot near Nash'n Reed's hotel, at Riverside, N. J., has been convicted by the court at Mount Holly, and sentenced to an imprisonment of three years. Warrants have been issued for other parties concerned in the disturbance. If arrested, they will be summarily dealt with.

MILITARY.—Company A, Philadelphia City Guards, Captain Francis Brunelo, will take possession of their new quarters on Third street, above Callowhill, to-night. The room has been splendidly fitted up for the purposes of an armory. On Thursday night the company will give a reception to the officers of the regiment, at which these gentlemen will partake of a banquet.

FOUND DEAD.—Thomas Martin, aged 70 years, was found dead this morning in the yard attached to his residence, at Twenty-fourth and Lyan streets. Debility is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

IN BAD CONDITION.—The Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Police district reported to the Mayor this morning thirty-one public lamps which are in a faulty condition. The larger portion want glass.

AN OWNER WANTED.—The Harbor Police last night picked up a yawl-boat which was floating in the Delaware. It is painted green outside and lead-color inside.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was caused by a defective flue at the grocery store No. 3132 Market street.

A NOBLE LORD.

He is Chased by English Bailiffs.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 7.

An arrest by sheriff's officers under circumstances exciting considerable merriment at the West End of London, took place yesterday at about noon. For some time past Lord Charles George Archibald Hamilton, brother of the Duke of Hamilton, has been in monetary difficulties, and doubtless aware of certain gentlemen attending upon him. His movements were at length so closely watched as to become quite unpleasant, and in this dilemma his lordship confided his troubles to a well-known Hansom cab-driver named Sawyer; and, aided by cabby's knowledge of the limbs of the law, the crisis was staved off until yesterday. Balked in many attempts to capture their client, a close watch was set, and at length Sawyer's anxiety for the safety of Lord Charles was discovered. A Hansom cab, worthy of his distinguished position, had been placed at his lordship's service by a coach proprietor in New Bond street. Sawyer was yesterday driving his lordship in the direction of Arlington street, when suddenly several men, stationed at the corner of Bennett street, made a dash at the horse's head. The cabman, appreciating the position of affairs, by a touch of his whip made the horse leap forward. One man was thrown down, and while another attempted to enter the cab his lordship jumped out on the other side. His lordship ran with all speed for Jermyn street, closely pursued by the bailiffs, who, after a smart chase, effected his capture. Sawyer followed leisurely with his Hansom, and after the capture received back his "fare," and drove him off in company of the officers to a place of safety.

EUGENIE.

The Empress at Magenta.

A letter from Venice, dated the 2d of October, in the *Journal Officiel*, of Paris, gives further details of the Empress' journey toward the East:—

Her Majesty, after having passed over Mont Cenis, found a special train waiting for her at Susa, which brought her here. Towards nine in the evening the train arrived at Magenta, and her Majesty was unwilling to pass the place without having visited the monument commemorative of the battle. The Empress alighted and entered the chapel constructed in the centre of the monument. After having put up a short prayer for those who fell on the memorable 4th of June, and whose names are engraved on the walls of the building, her Majesty deposited some flowers at the foot of the altar. A large number of people were present and warmly cheered her Majesty during this pious pilgrimage.

GENERALITIES.

A Telegraphic Blunder.

From the Warsaw News-Yorker, Oct. 14.

On Tuesday a telegraphic despatch was brought to our station by a conductor—it is thought from Attica—addressed to George H. Dunham, Esq., of Orangeville. It was sent from Jamestown, and announced to him that "your wife's body is on the train: meet it at Warsaw." He had left his wife at Jamestown on the Friday previous, in perfect health, to come to the bedside of his dying brother, and the despatch was handed to him just as his brother's body had been buried, at Orangeville. His consternation and anguish can scarcely be imagined. The hearse in attendance was directed to come to the station and receive the body. When the train arrived Mrs. Dunham and her little son stepped off, alive and well! It then appeared that he had been telegraphed that his "wife and boy" would be on the train, and wished to be met at the depot.

Horrible Catastrophe.

Advices from the French islands bring intelligence of a serious accident in the town of Cayenne on the celebration of the Emperor's birthday. It appears that there was a display of fireworks on a spot to the eastward of the Government square, which is close to the magazine, and to the wooden buildings of the hospital. The fireworks had been lighted, when some sparks fell on the warehouse wherein a large number were stored, and instantaneously hundreds of squibs and about a dozen bombs ignited, and flew in all directions among a dense crowd of people. Twenty persons, including women and children, were horribly burned, and thirty other persons were more or less wounded. The victims were taken to the hospital, and many have since died.

Wife, Pig, and Colt.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Oct. 13.

A story is told of the late storm which runs as follows:—An old gent with his aged wife tried to escape from the flood which surrounded his house and stable by wading, but his wife's strength and resolution were not equal to the task, so he helped her up into a tree and made his way alone to a knoll a short distance away. Here he stood, lamenting his situation in this wise: "Oh! if I only had my wife here I wouldn't valley giving five dollars! And there's the pig! I'd give ten dollars this minnit if he was only safe! The spotted colt's gone, too. I'd go two dollars more if she was ashore!" The old lady was safely carried to dry land by some neighbors, but her husband's grief for the loss of the colt and pig was too great to be assuaged, and he passed the remainder of the night lamenting their loss.

A New Naval Station.

Preparations are being made for the establishment of a North German naval station in the Indian Ocean. The corvettes of the North German fleet in those waters are to be formed into a naval squadron, with the addition of a number of gunboats to protect trading vessels against pirates. A steam gunboat of the first class, the Meteor, and a North German corvette, are also to be sent to the West Indies, in view of the Cuban insurrection and possible complication between the United States and Spain. At the opening of the Suez Canal the navy of North Germany will be represented by two corvettes and an aviso. These vessels, says the *Zeitung fur Nord Deutschland*, will produce a very different impression from that created on the Italian coast by the Prussian war ship Loreley, which, when it was sent to the Mediterranean during the Garibaldian expedition in 1861, was christened by the Neapolitan sailors "the little ship with the big flag."

Goldwin Smith and Canada.

This Professor, who has been so soundly criticized in England as well as in this country for his imprudent speeches, closes a letter to the London *Times* on Canadian independence in the following words:—

If there is any one who really believes that democratic Canada on one side of the Atlantic can permanently remain a part of aristocratic England on the other side, he will promote the settlement of a great question by putting forth his policy in a definite form. Otherwise the time has come when it behooves Canadian statesmen to purge their vision, once for all, of delusive fancies, and to bend their minds deliberately to the great task which the crisis has cast upon them of placing their country in its right relations to the kindred communities of the same continent, and of providing such real guarantees as its circumstances will afford, either for its permanent independence, or for its ultimate entrance into a connection with the United States on such terms as shall secure to it forever full liberty of self-development and of self-government, with all the other substantial privileges of English freedom. I am, etc.,

Ithaca, Sept. 20. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Washington Amazed.

It may be a matter of interest to the scientific to know that there is a remarkable spring, singular in appearance and smell, on the west side of Eighteenth street, a little way below F street, just opposite a brick wall. The flow comes out just below the edge of the curbstone, and runs into the gutter, and so on down the hill. The liquid is dark in color, and emits a pungent, unpleasant odor, something like petroleum with considerable ammonia in it, and when it forms in little pools a sort of metallic-looking crust gathers on the surface. It may be crude petroleum, and would no doubt afford an interesting subject for scientific investigation. It is certainly worthy the attention of the Board of Health, as dwellers in the vicinity fear the unwholesome exhalations from it is the cause of much sickness in the neighborhood.—*Washington Star of Saturday evening.*

How an Adversary is Circumvented.

The introduction of rifled artillery has given rise to a new and rather dangerous kind of *industrie*. When experiments are made at Tegal, Prussia, if the shell does not burst immediately, the so-called ball thieves rush out of their cover in the neighborhood, seize the shell, knock off the leaden coating with a few sharp blows with a chisel, and make off with their booty. Sentries are posted near the line of night, but they often fail in catching the depredators, who, regardless of danger, place themselves just where the shell is expected to fall. If the shell is a large one the value of the lead is very considerable; if it is a small one the thieves carry it off bodily, and perform their dangerous manipulations at their leisure. A few months ago the police gave notice that three such loaded shells which had not burst had been stolen, and warned the public against having anything to do with them.

A Very Destructive Fire.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

On Saturday night a fire occurred in the two wooden buildings on the University grounds, used by Professor Ward as depositories for his collection of mineral and zoological specimens. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a brief time the structure in which the fire originated was destroyed. The great loss sustained by Professor Ward, who is the owner of the buildings and their contents, is the almost complete annihilation of his vast, and we may say priceless, collection of minerals. The Professor feels as though the labor of a lifetime has been swept away by this misfortune. He has travelled overland to California six times, and crossed the Atlantic eight times while engaged in the collection of these specimens, and the loss financially speaking is to him very great, while in science it can be scarcely estimated. Professor Ward had also an extremely large lot of moulds of great value, from which he made casts, and almost all of these are lost. None of the casts were saved. The estimated value placed upon this cabinet is estimated at $68,000, upon which there is an insurance of about $38,000. It is difficult to calculate the loss sustained by Professor Ward, but probably it would require the greater part of the insurance to restore what has been consumed by the fire.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

The Independence Hose Company vs. the United Firemen's Insurance Company, garnishees of F. Conrad. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiffs, $46 30.

James D. Crowley vs. Peter F. Stout. An action to recover rent due for the occupation of a portion of plaintiff's office during four months. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

George H. Beatty vs. Coyle, Laughlin & Co. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff in falling into the vault of defendants store, in consequence of the covering of the opening in the sidewalk being left insecurely fastened, which imputation of negligence the defense denied. Jury out.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Isaac Brooke vs. Joseph McKessick. An action to recover damages for the loss of a horse that was put to pasture upon defendant's meadow, down in the Neck, and fell into a ditch and was lost. The defense set up that plaintiff knew the condition of the meadow and of the existence of the ditches, and took all the risks. Verdict for plaintiff, $75.

J. L. Schnebly vs. Wolf Gerson and wife. An action to recover for furniture sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the articles were sold to a third party and not to defendants. On trial.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Some uneasiness was felt at the opening of business to-day lest the inception of the movement of currency to the South and West should precipitate an active money market, and lenders were inclined to exact higher rates on call. During this period there was a good demand for money at six to seven per cent., but after 2 o'clock the lenders were in the majority and loans were made as low as five per cent. on Governments and at six quite freely on stocks. The inexplicable portion of the bank statement of Saturday is now cleared up. It seems that in the recent remarkable advance in gold the precious metal found its way here from all sections of the country, the out of town banks and the people generally feeling positive that they could never again sell so advantageously whatever gold they were possessed of. It was the drain of currency to meet this influx of gold that assisted the then stringency in money which helped to bring about the panic in the stock market. Thus day by day we are getting at the full history of that eventful period. Now the counter current has set in. Boston and other ports of entry are in need of gold to make customs payments, and the gold is going out of our city again, greenbacks coming here in exchange. Hence the bank statement on Saturday last showed a falling-off in specie and a gain in legal-tenders. The discount market was steady, but prime names were not negotiable less than ten to twelve per cent. The failure of the firm of L. M. Hoffman & Co. was announced at the Stock Exchange to-day; but no particulars transpired concerning their liabilities. It is supposed that they were heavy losers in the stock panic, but fought off their suspension until to-day. The Gold Exchange to-day authorized the newly elected directors to change the plan of the Clearing House from that originally suggested in the board and committed to their action. The Stock Exchange has referred to the appropriate committee a resolution adopted this forenoon favoring the organization of a gold department. The creditors of the Gold Exchange Bank, at a meeting this afternoon, signed a paper by which they agree to take no legal action against the bank during the ensuing ten days, the object of the step being to enable the institution to resume, if possible, under the direction of the receiver. Foreign exchange was steady and firm on the basis of 109½ for prime bankers' sixty days, and 109½ for sight sterling bills. Governments were more active, and advanced about a quarter per cent. on the leading speculative issues. The regular dealers report a brisk revival of the private investment demand, doubtless stimulated by the proximity of the 1st of November, when a large instalment of interest falls due."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	188⅝	Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	84½
N. Y. and Erie R.	30½	Pacific M. S.	58⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅜	Western Union Tele.	36½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91⅞	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	67
Cle. and Pitt. R.	99½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	81⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	71½	Adams Express	57⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83¾	United States	57½
Chi. and R. I. R.	107¼	Gold	130⅛

Market dull.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. EARLEY
7 4 thstrp5

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 sop§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Eartubes, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3rp

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 30

THIRD EDITION

THE WEST.

Balloting for United States Senator in the Tennessee Legislature—Reunion of Western Soldiers—A Heavy Snow Storm in Missouri.

FROM THE WEST.

Reunion of the Army of Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—Extensive preparations have been made for the reunion of the Army of Tennessee, which meets in Louisville November 17 and 18. It is necessary that every one who intends to be present, and who desires to attend the banquet, should at once forward his application for a ticket, accompanied by his name and rank, to the Committee of Arrangements.

Snow Storm in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—A violent snow storm set in here about 7 o'clock this morning and continued until noon. Although the snow melted quite fast, there is now about three inches on the ground. The storm came from the North, where it began last night, and prevailed in Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas.

Balloting for U. S. Senator in Tennessee.

Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 19.—Two ballots in the House for U. S. Senator have been taken, resulting as follows:—First ballot—Andrew Johnson, 33; Emerson Etheridge, 20; scattering, 27. Second ballot—Johnson, 32; Etheridge, 21; scattering, 27. The House adjourned until to-morrow. The first ballot in the Senate was as follows:—Johnson, 11; Etheridge, 8; scattering, 5. Adjourned until to-morrow.

FROM NEW YORK.

Raid on Lottery Dealers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Another raid has been made on the lottery dealers who do business without paying the special revenue tax. Seven of the dealers have been arrested and bailed in $500 each.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 130½. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 120½; do. 1864, do., 119½; do. 1865, do., 119½; do. do., new, 118; do. 1867, 118; do. 1868, 118; 10-40s, 108½. Virginia 6s, new, 52½; Missouri 6s, 82; Canton Company, 50½; Cumberland preferred, 26½; New York Central, 187½; Erie, 30¾; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 170; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93½; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 184¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Cotton firmer; sales 500 bales at 26½@26¾c. Flour steady; sales of 8600 barrels. Wheat firmer. Corn dull and lower; sales of 28,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·06@1·09. Oats dull; sales of 19,000 bushels at 61@63c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $36·87½@37. Lard dull at 17½@17¾c. Whisky nominal at $1·20.

FROM THE STATE.

The Harrisburg District M. E. Sabbath School Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19.—The Harrisburg District Sunday-School Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled this morning in the Locust Street Church of this city. A large attendance of delegates from every section of the district was present. Rev. C. F. Turner, of Lancaster, was appointed President, and Rev. Mr. McConnell, of Mahanoy City, was elected Secretary. The Business Committee was appointed, Hon. A. A. Heister chairman. The introductory address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Pattison. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, Rev. T. M. Griffith chairman. The question, "What Order of Sabbath-School Exercises has been Attended with most Successful Results?" was discussed until the hour of adjournment. The sessions will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

Our Recent Triumphs.

A salute is being fired this morning in honor of the recent Republican victory in this State. The weather is cold and cloudy.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Cotton dull and nominally 26c.; no sales. Flour firm and active and in good demand at unchanged prices. Wheat firm; prime to choice, $1·50@$1·55. Corn—White, $1·20; yellow, $1·15@1·18. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky in good demand at $1·21.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$600 City 6s, New.	100⅜		4 sh Leh V R		53
$900 do	20.100⅝		54	do. allots'n	52⅝
$200 do	100⅝		85 sh Read R.	1s.2d.	48
$3000 Leh V R 1s			100	do. c.	48⅛
Cp. 93.	94		100	do.	48⅛
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	82¾		200	do.	48⅛
$500 Leh 6s R Ln.	87½		100	do.	48 3-16
$1000 Elmira R 7s..	87		100 sh Penna.		56½
4 sh Cam & Am.	120		100	do.	56¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2500 City 6s, New.	100⅝		18 sh Penna R.	1s.	56⅞
$5000 N Penna 7s.	85 89		37 sh Elmira Pf.		39½
$2000 Leh Gold 1.	95½		12 sh Far & M Bk.		124
$10000 Pa 6s, 1 se.	104		2 sh Leh V R.		52⅞

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of the United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street.
7 30 ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Spanish Insurrection—New Conspiracies Discovered—The French Cable—Paris Strikes—The Merchants' Clerks Assert Their Rights.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Insurrection.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—The Government regards the republican insurrection at an end, although precautions to guard against any new outbreaks are continued. A conspiracy, having for its object the surrender of the barracks at San Mateo to the insurgents, has been discovered and thwarted by the Government authorities. The captain of the garrison, who is said to be the leader of the conspiracy, was arrested.

The Clerical Strike in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The strike of the merchants' clerks continues. Places of business will be opened to-morrow, notwithstanding the strike.

The New French Cable.

A committee of the shareholders of the French Cable Company have forbidden the projected distribution of five thousand shares to the founders of the enterprise. They have asked to examine the expenses and the affairs generally of the company.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 19—4 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for money and account. American securities quiet. Five-twenties of 1862, 82; do. 1865, 81⅝.

FROM WASHINGTON

Senator Scott and the President.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Senator Scott, who arrived here last night, had an interview with the President this morning. This being Cabinet day, no persons were admitted to see the President except Senators, and the White House was deserted of visitors.

A New Plan.

It is said that Secretary Fish is seriously considering the question of changing the consuls who reside in Great Britain about from place to place, allowing them to remain but one year in each place. This is to prevent them from engaging in commercial business, which nearly all of them now do.

The President.

in conversation with one of his Cabinet officers to-day, expressed great satisfaction with the action of the caucus of the Virginia Legislature in nominating two men for Senators who can take the iron-clad oath. He does not think there will be any obstacle now to the admission of the State to representation in Congress.

Outrages.

A negro yesterday attempted to outrage a little girl ten years old. He has been arrested, and it is rumored to-day than an effort will be made to take him from the authorities and lynch him. Cases of outrages by negroes have been so frequent in this neighborhood of late that one of the papers here intimates that the criminals should be hanged on the nearest tree or lamp-post.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strike on the Erie Railway.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The strike of the machinists of the Erie Railway at Jersey City continues. Several hundred have gone to work, but the majority hold out. A despatch from the Susquehanna workshops states that the men have all gone to work. No disturbance has occurred in Jersey City.

The Journalists Catch It.

The retiring officers of the Gold Board this morning made farewell speeches, in which the press was severely handled.

Fire.

Campbell's shoe store was burned this morning. Loss $5000.

Highway Robbery.

James Bolton was robbed by three highwaymen last night within a few feet of his doorstep, on Mott street, in this city. Two of the highwaymen were arrested, and held in $2000 this morning for trial.

FROM THE WEST.

Snow in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19.—A heavy snow storm set in here at noon to-day, and still continues.

Masonic Celebration.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The procession of the Grand Commandry of Masons in this city to-day was the most imposing ever witnessed in this State.

The Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 19.—All the counties have been heard from at the Republican headquarters in this city. A few are not official. The result will vary but a few votes. R. D. Harrison, chairman, figures it up for Governor:—Hayes, 41,899; Pendleton, 33,821. Hayes' majority, 8078. The Legislature stands:—Senate 1 and House 3 Republican majority.

FROM CANADA.

Another Fenian Scare.

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—The gunboat Prince Alfred, stationed at Goderich, has been placed in readiness for active service. Orders were received last night directing the Toronto field battery to proceed immediately to Goderich to man the Prince Alfred. It is reported that the Fenians have chartered and equipped a gunboat, carrying the "Sunburst," to do mischief to the towns on the upper lakes, and hence the movement by the Canadian authorities.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Dictator.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 19.—The United States monitor Dictator has just arrived here from New York, and is being coaled in the Roads.

FROM THE STATE.

Snowing.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 19.—A light snow commenced to fall here this morning.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	187¼	West. Union Tele.	36⅝
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	30	Toledo & Wabash R.	65⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R com	68⅜
Mich. S. R.	91⅞	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	81⅝
Clev. and Pitts. R.	98	Adams Express	57⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	71	Wells, Fargo & Co.	18⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83¾	United States	57½
Chi. and R. I. R.	107	Gold	130
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	84⅜	Market dull.	
Pacific Mail Steam.	58		

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7 30

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 19—Evening.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and account. American securities quiet: 5-20s of 1862, 82; of 1865, 81⅝; and of 1867, 83; 10-40s, 76¼. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 95; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—Evening.—Cotton, 12⅛@12½d. for uplands, and 12⅛@12⅝d. for Orleans. Sales to-day of 12,000 bales, including 4000 for speculation and export. Wheat, 10s. 8d. for California white; and 9s. 5d. for No. 2 red Western. Flour, 34s. 3d. for Western. Corn, 29s. 6d. for European.

LONDON, Oct. 19—Evening.—Sugar firmer, but un